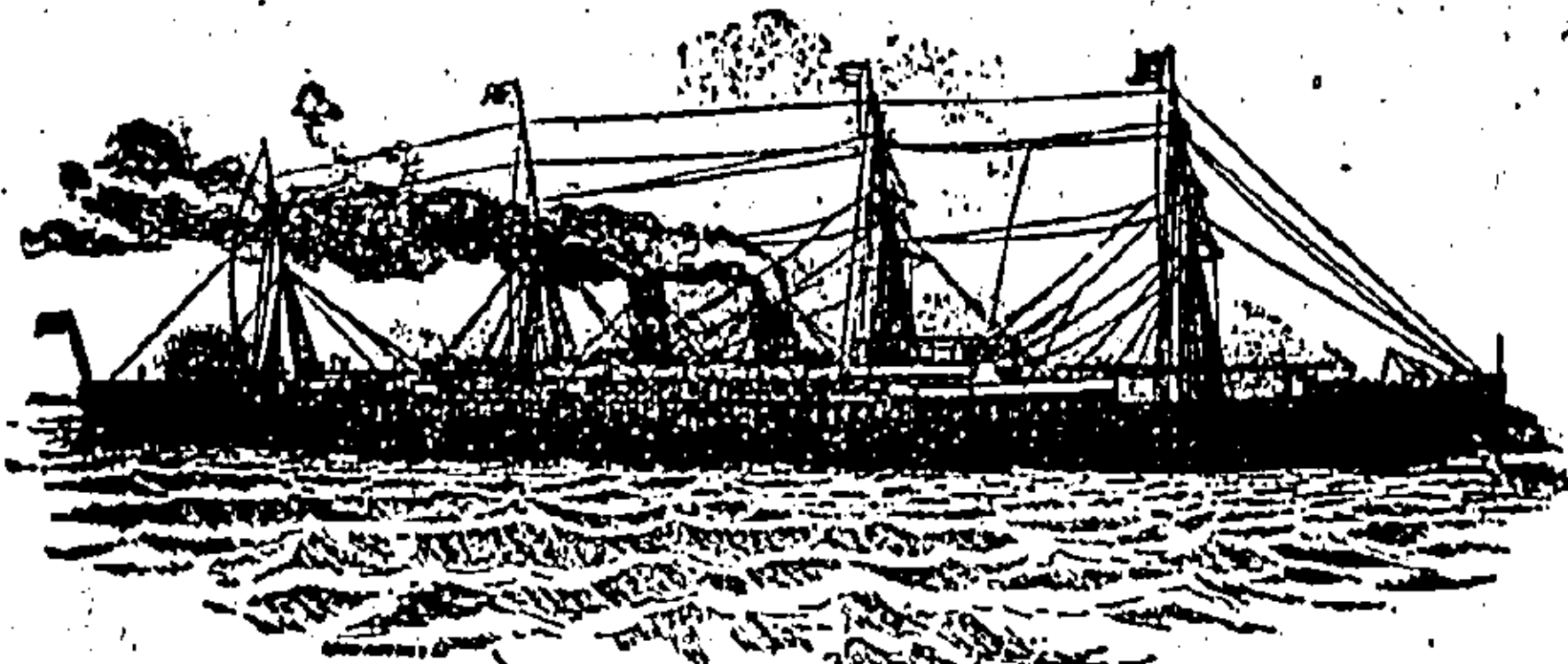






## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"RIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 26th September, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 3rd October, at Noon.
"KORBA"	TUESDAY, 13th October, at Noon.
"GABLIO"	TUESDAY, 20th October, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at Noon.
"OHINA"	FRIDAY, 6th November, at Noon.
"DOBIO"	SATURDAY, 14th November, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets issued to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100 Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchants' Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(SAILING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
"EMPIRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

R.M.S. "EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPIRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPIRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 1st December.
"EMPIRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 15th December.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1904.
"EMPIRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th February.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th February.
"EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th March.
"EMPIRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th March.
"EMPIRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 9th April.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.
"EMPIRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

THE magnificent "EMPIRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, second to none in the World, the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight and Passengers
ONIGSBERG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	13th Sept.	Freight and Passengers.
Mayer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
NIDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	23rd Sept.	Freight.
von Döhrn	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
BESSINIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	6th October.	Freight.
Witt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
ISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	20th October.	Freight.
Schulze	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
SKONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	3rd Nov.	Freight.
Dreher	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		

For further Particulars, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,303 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"PATSHAN"	2,200 "	A. W. D. N.
"KINSHAW"	3,073 "	C. V. Lhu, d.
"KINSHAW"	2,600 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 6 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily (Sunday excepted) at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule, } Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. } excepted.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	2,19 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING"	563 tons	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"SALAM"	538 "	B. Branch.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1903.

1357e

## Intimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND  
COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

C. W. CLARK,  
No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET,  
Between Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL  
ATTENTION.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ORIENTAL  
COSTUMES AND  
FANCY DRAPERIES  
FURNISHED.

WORK GUARANTEED TO BE  
THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

964e PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

## THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

57 Varieties of good things for the table.

Do you know  
That HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are entirely different from other Pickles.  
That HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are not only safe to eat freely in the tropics but they assist digestion and stimulate the appetite.  
That HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are the ideal pickles for the tropics.  
That you can buy HEINZ SWEET PICKLES from your grocer or from—

THE MUTUAL STORES and  
ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1903.

553e

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

17

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL  
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

1339c

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that  
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT  
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,  
The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,  
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

954c

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of  
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.  
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to  
pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of  
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8  
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time  
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of  
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-  
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,  
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by  
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of  
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable  
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge  
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be  
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that  
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

573e

## GO TO THE

## KOWLOON HOTEL,

FRANK F. JEWELL, Manager. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on  
MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, at Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of  
Accounts of the Company to the 30th June,  
1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to  
discuss any matter that may be competently  
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th  
September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903.

1044e

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO.,  
LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S  
OFFICES, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Cen-  
tral, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
11th day of October, 1903, at NOON, when the  
SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS will be pro-  
posed, viz:—

"That the Capital of the Company  
be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided  
into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to  
\$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares  
of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000  
new shares of \$10 each to be offered and  
if accepted to be allotted to the present  
shareholders of the Company at par in  
the ratio and proportion of one new  
share for every two old shares in the  
Company held by the respective share-  
holders thereof, the amount payable on  
each of such new shares respectively to  
be paid at such time and in such  
manner as the Company by its General  
Managers may hereafter determine."

"That Article No. 12 of the Articles  
of Association of the Company be can-  
celled and the following Article sub-  
stituted therefor:—  
"The remuneration of the General  
Managers shall be \$4,000 per annum  
(which shall cover office rent but  
not salaries of Secretary and other  
employees) and a commission of 5  
per cent. of the net profits of the  
Company for each year that such  
profits amount to 7 per cent. of the  
"Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed  
they will be submitted for confirmation as  
SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS to a SECOND  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-  
ING which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated this 24th day of July, 1903.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

931c

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN ENGLISH EDUCATED SMART  
CHINESE, speaks English fluently,  
having Practical Commercial, General Office  
and Shipping Experience; at present holding  
a Permanent Position seeks a Responsible  
Post.

Address:—  
C/o H.K. Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Office: Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

1066e

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.

In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

19

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
for 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.  
Sole Agents—  
SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

159d

## BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

STUDIES at this School will be RESUMED  
on MONDAY next, September 7th.

MRS. BATEMAN,  
Head Mistress.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

1076e

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the  
Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE  
at a Target, which was to be held on the 2nd  
instant from Stonecutters' Island, has been  
postponed, owing to bad weather, till the 16th  
instant, or, if the weather is not favorable on  
that day, till the 18th instant.

Practice will commence at about 7 A.M. and  
end at about 9 A.M. if the range is clear.

By Command,  
F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

11077e

## MADAM FLINT &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH  
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MATERIAL ACCEPTED AND DESIGNED  
during the Summer Months.

PRICES MODERATE.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL: Rooms 1 and 5.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

1062e

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

SIGHT TESTED.

LENSES for the correction of Astigmatism  
ground on the premises.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all styles  
and metals.

Consulting Room:  
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,  
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel with  
entrance through store of R. Houghton, Tailor.

DAVID BEN-DAVID,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

16c







# Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR THE SEASON 1903-1904.

ORDERS are now being executed from New Stocks only.

PRICED CATALOGUES, with Hints on Gardening, can be obtained free on Application.

These SEEDS are supplied to us by the BEST GROWERS IN THE WORLD. It is essential to use particular care when sowing and to exercise supervision over the Chinese Gardeners, whose "old custom" methods of dealing with the Seeds may sometimes lead to disappointing results.

CLAY'S FERTILISER.

For use in the garden generally.

RANSOM'S LAWN-MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED.

SEEDSMEN.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,  
祥利廣

TEMPORARY STORE:  
1ST FLOOR, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. H. Price & Co.)

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903 [28d]

CARMICHAEL AND  
CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO:

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.  
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.  
A. 1 Code.  
Liebig's Standard Code.  
TELEPHONE, 232.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [355e]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in  
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee Hoe Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1903.

HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING  
INDUSTRY.

One of the most important and growing industries of the Colony is that of engineering and shipbuilding. It is not to be wondered at that in respect of shipyards Hongkong, which ranks to-day as the second shipping port in the world, should be thoroughly equipped in order to provide all the requirements which the enormous amount of shipping entering our harbour yearly demands. With the completion of the electric plant, now in course of installation at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's premises at Kowloon, and the carrying out of the scheme for lengthening the No. 1 Dock, the Kowloon establishment of our local Dock Company should be equal to any of its size in the world. It is not our purpose to describe the various departments grouped under the management of this big concern. This has been done before, and as the Dock Company has engaged considerable public attention quite recently it might be superfluous to dilate upon the efficiency and enlargement of its extensive works. It is the smaller establishments in the Colony which are growing apace with the larger demand for tonnage for the local and river trades. Early in the week Messrs. Bailey and Murphy acquired about an acre of additional land in Tokwan, which, we understand, it is their intention to utilize at an early date as an extension of their thriving works in Hokun. The firm make a specialty in the launch, barge and lighter trades, although we have seen that they are capable of building boats of such tonnage as the *Sun Cheung*, which now plies between Hongkong and Canton, and her sister-ship, now on the stocks. The crafts which their yard has turned out have been in every respect a credit to the builders and to the Colony. They are now building lighters for Messrs. Markwald & Co., of Bangkok, the first of which, the *Bronze*, was towed down by the *Madeleine Rickmers* and arrived at her destination on the 20th ult., with 200 tons of coal aboard. Messrs. Fenwick & Co., an old-established firm in Wanchai, are likewise doing a lot of useful and profitable work, though they have not been catering for the class of construction which their competitors specially lay themselves out to secure. It is with regard to the Chinese ship-building yards to which some notice might now be given, and one cannot but express surprise at the remarkable manner in which the natives adapt themselves to any class of mechanical trade with so little technical knowledge, which, in Western countries, is indispensable in order to make a mechanic perfectly adept in the trade. Along the eastern end of the City quite a number of Chinese engineering shops have grown up within recent years, and such is the state of congestion in that district of Hongkong that further expansion in that direction is practically impossible. The mainland has been regarded as the industrial side of the Colony in the future, and the gradual favour with which land on the sea front has been viewed by manufacturers is further exemplified in the application made for an extension of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 33, in the district of Fuk Tsun Heung, immediately adjoining the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's branch, known as the Cosmopolitan Docks. That property is owned by Kwong Hip Loong, who carries on a thriving business in steam launch building and repairing, and they now seek an enlargement of their works to provide more accommodation which the prosperous business demands. They have asked that K. M. L. No. 33 be extended by 31,500 square feet, and Government has consented to put this large area up to public auction upon terms set out in the conditions of sale. The principal of these are that the extension be included in a new Crown lease of K. M. L. 33 to be granted to the present lessees or their assigns upon the performance of certain conditions and the surrender of the existing Crown lease. Within three months of the date of a letter signed by the Director of Public Works requiring the intending lessee to pay the full amount of the premium within one week and notifying the commencement of the Crown rent, the area along the northern boundary

of the original lot required for the widening of the existing road to 100 feet has to be handed over to Government free of buildings, and within two years the road between K. M. L.'s 28 and 33 has to be reclaimed out to the new line of frontage of K. M. L. 33 and, as extended, handed over to the Government, while the road between lots 33 and 42 has to be reclaimed out to the frontage line of K. M. L. 42 and also handed over to the Government. Within the same period the road between K. M. L.'s 33 and 42 must be reclaimed out to the frontage line of K. M. L. 42 and handed over to Government, and it is stipulated that the ends of all the roads are to be protected by substantial seawalls and provision made for any drainage to the satisfaction of the P.W.D. The extension is bounded on the north by 164 feet, the south by 75 and 90 feet, the east by 200 and 100 feet, and on the west by 300 feet. The area proposed to be leased will be held at an annual Crown rent of \$254 and granted subject to the upset price of \$9,450.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

No cases of plague were reported to-day.

THE British gunboat *Bramble* and *Briton* returned from gun practice yesterday.

One more chance to buy a Kodak for \$5; a good Kodak. LeMunyon, 31, Des Vaux Road.—*Advt.*

OWING to a number of players being away the list of entries to the six-a-side competition of the Hongkong Football Club will not close till September 19.

ACCORDING to a Japanese newspaper correspondent, the troops now stationed at Port Arthur and Dalny number 84,000, while the war-ships there, including torpedo boats, are 74 in all.

THE report that the French Colonial Minister would grant a monopoly to a company for sugar refining in Indo-China is officially declared to be incorrect. No such course is contemplated.

MESSRS A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, notify a from the 1st September, until further notice, a discount of 10 per cent. from present prices will be allowed on wines, spirits, and patent medicines.

BEFORE Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's Court this morning, four boat-people were charged with being in Yau-ma-tei bay after sunset last night. They were fined \$7 or fourteen days' hard labour each.

NOTIFICATION appears in the *Gazette* of a sale of Crown land at Tung-lo-wan, registered as Inland Lot No. 1,697, and comprising 400 square feet. It is held at an annual rent of \$2 and the upset price is \$80.

WITH regard to the recently issued report on the British Consular service, Mr. W. Holland writes that from a climatic point of view it would be inadvisable to start a man of 27 as a consular junior in the Far East.

MR. Oaki, one of the principal shipowners in Japan, has decided to build a dockyard and engine works at Hattanda, in Toba. He will have two dry docks, one 50 by 80 feet and the other 360 by 70 feet, and will afterwards add a dock for small coasters.

HOPEFUL observers believe there are encouraging signs of a revival of trade in Japan, and a vernacular contemporary remarks that the circulation of commercial paper, which had considerably fallen off in consequence of trade depression, has this year begun to increase.

Framing, fancy and artistically done by LeMunyon, 31, Des Vaux Road.—*Advt.*

ACCORDING to the *San Francisco Call* of the 6th ult., the relatives of the late Mr. George H. Ferguson, chief engineer of the P.M. steamship *Siberia*, who died at Kobe last June of pneumonia after a fall on the *Siberia*, "have been advised to bring suit for damages against the Pacific Mail Company" on the charge of criminal negligence.

INFORMATION has been received from the military authorities that the gun practice at a target which was to be held on the 2nd instant from Stonecutters Island, has been postponed, owing to bad weather, till the 16th instant, or, if the weather is not favourable on that day, till the 18th instant. Practice will commence at about 7 a.m. and end at about 9 a.m. if the range is clear.

WE are informed that robbers are busy in the San Woi, and Kong Moon districts. There is scarcely a night that passes without a few houses in the district being robbed, and in many cases the inmates seriously wounded, if not killed. A certain native land owner had to confine himself to his hut for weeks without being able to venture out, until one night he made good his escape to another province leaving his paddy-fields with no one in charge.

THE State Department at Washington received a telegram last month from Chen Chung, president of the Chinese Reform Society of San Francisco urging that the United States Government should use its influence in preventing the delivery of Chinese reformers at Shanghai to the Chinese Government for trial. "No action has been taken by the U.S. Government in the matter beyond instructing its representatives in China to insist upon a strict construction of treaty rights."

Do your own developing without a dark room by using an Eastman developing machine. LeMunyon.—*Advt.*

THE Grand Council is said to be in receipt of a telegram from Viceroy Tsen Chun Huen, which contains information to the effect that Wong Chih Chun, the ex-governor of Kwangsi, has been arrested and is on his way to Peking.

AUGUST WALLING, the second engineer of the Norwegian steamer *Elizabeth Rickmers*, was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith for being drunk and incapable at Wong Nei Cheung yesterday afternoon. He was fined \$5, or seven days' hard labour.

AN old coolie without any fixed abode was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning for breaking into a house at Kowloon City and stealing a cow and one calf value about \$70, besides two water buckets containing potatoes. The defendant who has previous convictions against him was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to be placed in the stocks for an hour.

THE timber for the new American Legation at Peking has arrived by the *tinley Dollar* which was the first of the Dollar Line steamers to arrive at Tientsin. All the ironwork and girders are being made by the Union Iron Works San Francisco, and will follow the timber in the course of a few weeks. It is expected that the building will be one of the finest in Peking.

JOHN ADAMS, a seaman from the *Hummer*, was charged before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith this morning with assaulting an Indian constable while in the execution of his duty on the Praya East, and also with behaving in a disorderly manner while at No. 2 Police Station. He was discharged on the first offence as the evidence was contradictory, and on the second was fined \$5 or seven days.

AT the instance of Mr. William MacCay, wardmaster at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital, Tong Ku, an ex-patient, was charged with stealing the flannel suit which he used while an inmate of the Hospital. It appeared that recently the defendant, was sentenced by Mr. Kemp to four months' hard labour for burglary, and a few weeks later was ordered to the hospital as he was suffering from plague. He then stole the suit. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

THE proposal to establish a public park in or near Honolulu as a memorial to the late President McKinley will probably be abandoned. Instead of this tribute to the Chief Executive, during whose administration the people of Hawaii became citizens of the United States, it is now planned to erect a McKinley memorial lighthouse at the entrance to Honolulu Harbour. This would be a prominent object from both land and sea, besides being of great practical utility. This project meets with much favour and is likely to be carried into effect.

Mail your films and Kodak orders to LeMunyon, P. O. B. 368.—*Advt.*

EARLY this morning a hukong arrested a Chinaman who was carrying a pair of trousers and when he was searched at the Central Police Station an American leather purse, containing a \$30 American note, was found upon him. The note was dated as far back as 1864, and the American Consul subsequently informed the police that although it was a genuine note it was not now worth a cent. The native set out that he found the purse and note on a dust-bait. He was sentenced by Mr. T. Sercombe Smith to three months' hard labour.

AT about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of carrying coolies were removing kerosine from the East Asiatic Trading Company's godown at Kennedy Town to a junk lying alongside the pier, and used a long plank leading from the first floor of the godown to the street. One of the coolies carrying two boxes overbalanced and fell to the ground, a distance of about 18 feet. He was at once picked up by the foks, and taken into the godown, but the coolies not thinking his injuries serious, failed to report the accident, and the injured coolie died an hour afterwards. Word was then sent to the police and the deceased was removed to the mortuary.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band and Pipes of the 33rd Burma Infantry on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, the 7th inst., from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

HAND PROGRAMME.  
March, "Marche de Toron".....Godard  
"L'Air de la Lettre de Manon".....Gillet  
Selection, "The Milano".....Sullivan  
Song, "The Caterpillar and the Rose".....Ed. Corry  
Selection, "The Runaway Girl".....Ivan Caryll  
Valse, "Pioneer Printemps".....Margis  
PIPER PROGRAMME.  
March, "The burning of the Pigra Hut"  
March, "Her Majesty's welcome to Gleneloch"  
March, "The Earl of Mansfield"  
March, "And are will we yet"  
March, "John Blain MacKenzie's Highlanders"  
John save the King.

WITH a torn sunbunnet for a sombrero, and wearing loose shirt and pants, minus boots or socks, August Andersen, of the s.s. *Noradkyn* appeared before Mr. Sercombe Smith this morning to answer a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in a shop at No. 21, Elgin Street, Tsim-tsa-tsu, yesterday, and with assaulting the shopkeeper, and breaking his bedboards, a basin and a plate, value about \$3. He was fined \$5 or seven days and ordered to pay another \$3 as compensation, or suffer another week's imprisonment. The same shopkeeper also charged Patrick Watts, of the U.S. transport, *Sumner*, with assault. Watts was fined \$5 or seven days' hard, and ordered to pay \$1 as compensation.

THE work of the St. Louis Exposition Board in Manila is progressing rapidly. There are now over 29,000 exhibits catalogued, and in all about 23,000 exhibits on hand.

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1903, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, .....	\$3,395,319	\$1,800,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, .....	11,133,377	7,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited, .....	408,967	150,000
Total, .....	\$14,937,663	\$8,950,000

WITH reference to the special telegram to *Sport and Gossip* received from Hongkong on Wednesday, 27th ult., which appeared in the *Shanghai Times*, the former journal says it has evidently been decided that the *Crown Colony* is "sending a cricket team." In a letter by the mail dated Hongkong, 24th ult. I read, "You can almost say a cricket team from this in September is a certainty, and I hope will comprise: Two Hancock's, J. T. Dixon, A. G. Ward, W. C. D. Turner, R. F. O. Bird, T. Pearce. Mr. Sercombe Smith and Mr. Frank Mainland will not be able to join the team. The rest will be selected later. It is cheering to know that the arrival of a team now is a certainty."

THE Admiralty are very much excited over the results of the recent trials with new forms of screw propellers. The ideal now is a blade-shaped like a Japanese fan. It is an amazing fact that very little was known about the untried possibilities of screw propellers until quite recently, and yet one need not elaborate the importance of the matter to both the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. The *M. C. D. News* says it is calculated that at an average cost of £400 per vessel the speed of nearly all our battleships and cruisers can be increased about a knot, with a reduction in the coal expenditure, if we fit them with new screw propellers. Another important point is the reduction of vibration, which at high speed prevents the accurate laying of guns.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from the scene of the wreck, there seems to be little probability of saving either the stranded steamer *Sybil* or her cargo, says the *M. C. D. News*, of 1st inst. The engineer in charge, who left Shanghai on Saturday night and arrived at Amherst Rocks at daylight on Sunday, has sent a report to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, from which we gather that the vessel is full of water fore and aft. In the engine room the flood is tidal. On Sunday the weather was too stormy to land any gear and there was every sign of the wind freshening. The after ballast tank was pierced and the after hold was covered with water at flood-tide, making work impossible. Up to the time of the dispatch of this report no cargo had been taken out of the stranded steamer.

Fresh Kodak film, plenty of them, at LeMunyon's, 31, Des Vaux Road.—*Advt.*

## INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following sanitary inspectors to be inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896:—Malcolm Grice, Alfred Cuter, Philip Thomas Lambie, James Abercromby Lyon, Thomas Parker Connolly, John Reidie, Frederick Fisher, Lancelot Ernest Brett, William Henry Woolley, Frank Allen, William Francis Fincher, Hubert John William Gidley, Horace Julian Knight, Edward Rogers George Hoggarth, Charles Walter Thornton Brett, Donald John McKenzie, Alfred Brown, Patrick O'Donnell, Denis O'Keefe, William Francis Cullen, Charles Henry John Ross, Sydney Maurice Gidley, Jesse Rees Lee, Spencer Kelly, John Sidney Westcott Brown, Matthew William Cleveland, Frederick Ogden Amy, Robert Duncan, Robert Charles Wittichell, Frank Jones, William Robertson, James Williamson, George Sim, Alexander Gordon, Alexander Watson, Robert McEwen, and John Thomas Cotton.

## MEXICO FAVOURS ADOPTION OF GOLD STANDARD.

A cable from Mexico, dated 3rd ult., reports:—The third sub-committee on the Monetary Commission has adopted the report made by Ricardo Grandes, which, after showing figures regarding the world's present stock of gold, says those figures demonstrate that gold is at present nominally "not scarce," but tends to predominate absolutely as the sole standard and measure of values, silver being relegated to a secondary and subsidiary role as a token of coinage. The report continues:—"Our commerce is carried on at present almost exclusively with gold-standard countries, and if we wish to avoid or mitigate a monetary and mercantile crisis it is imperative that we introduce a monetary reform that will give stability to our currency." The adoption of this report by the Commission is taken to indicate that a gold standard is likely to be recommended in a modified form by the entire Monetary Commission which met to-day for the first time in full session.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF CEYLON.

In view of the approaching departure of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, from Hongkong to take up his new appointment in Ceylon, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers a few facts and figures gleaned from a brief statement of his administration made recently by the retiring Governor, Sir J. West Ridgeway, before the Legislative Council and of the progress made by the so-called "Shining Island" by the Hindus during his six years' regime.

The revenue has increased every year and every year there has been a surplus and despite a large supplementary provision of nearly 18½ lakhs made in 1900-1901 it had risen to 2,023,942 in that year. The expenditure has also grown, but the largest increase was under the head of Railways and can, therefore, be classed as remunerative. The island has been fortunate in being exempt from plague and famine and from the heavy burden of expenditure appertaining to these direful scourges, and thus the "abundant resources" was wholly devoted to the benefit of the community generally. Trade, continues Sir Ridgeway, has advanced with rapid strides during this "halcyon period," as he is pleased to describe his term of office. In 1900-1901 the total value reached 2,205 lakhs—the highest figure ever reached—as against 1,624 lakhs when he took office. The most salient feature has been the ever-increasing quantity of tea exports which reached a total of 19½ million pounds, or an increase of 20 millions of pounds over the previous twelve months. The heavy increase coming simultaneously with excessive shipments from India has been far from remunerative to the planters and the industry has been for some time decidedly depressed. The Governor considers, however, that at the present time the prospect is "by no means unfavourable to the Ceylon planters."

Owing to the fall in the plumbago market necessitating the closing of a large number of mines and other similar cross currents the toms of imports do not show any very satisfactory progress and only a small increase of a few lakhs in spirits and cordials, &c., &c., is recorded. The cultivation of a number of minor products such as rubber, camphor, tobacco, vanilla, pepper, &c., extending. The experiment undertaken by Government on an estate acquired for the purpose has had a beneficial effect and with the expansion of the irrigation operations, the labour difficulty has been overcome by the importation of Indian coolies. The supply of coolies is very satisfactory and it has been found necessary to double the area of the depot on the South Indian Railway near Tuticorin. Since 1899, 202,443 coolies landed on the island; the arrivals exceeding the departure by 86,775.

The prevalence of violent crimes, particularly assaults with the knife, is the great problem of the Criminal Administration of Ceylon and a blot on its "halcyon period." Vigorous measures and severity of punishment may bring about a temporary diminution, but it must be confessed that there can be no radical improvement until a new generation, under the influence of education and discipline, arises "in which the savage instincts of revenge and retaliation have not the complete mastery of reason and humanity." Considered as a whole Sir Ridgeway's optimism is justified by the present position of Ceylon. There may be, he admits, a check in the remarkable good fortune of the last few years, and that one day the revenue will reach its culminating point. That day, however, is not yet in sight and the Governor observes, "there is every sign that the prosperity of the Colony; the wealth of the native population in particular, continues to increase and although occasionally a cross current may interfere with our progress, the tide of our affairs is, I believe, still at flood."

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### MAILS DUE.

French (*Australien*) to-morrow.  
Indian (*Catherine Apcar*) to-morrow.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 8th inst.  
Australian (*Chinglu*) 9th inst.  
Canadian (*Tartar*) 13th inst.  
Indian (*Namany*) 14th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 16th inst.  
American (*America Maru*) 23rd inst.  
Australian (*Australian*) 23rd inst.

The B. T. B. Co.'s s.s. *Hyndia* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on 3rd inst.

The B. T. B. Co.'s s.s. *Fleides* sailed from Yokohama for Victoria and Tacoma on 1st inst.

The C. & M. Co.'s s.s. *Zaffro* left Manila to-day, at 10 a.m., and is due here on Monday at 11 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Yokohama p.m., on 4th inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tosa Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port to-day, and is expected to arrive here on 8th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Zieten* which left here on 2nd inst., a.m., has arrived at Shanghai on Friday, at 1 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yawala Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port to-day, and is expected to arrive here on 7th inst., a.m.

The P. & A. s.s. *Indravelli* sailed from Portland, Oregon, on 4th inst. via Japan ports and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong on 5th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 p.m., on 4th inst., and left again at 8 p.m., Saturday, for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on 8th inst.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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### BIRTHS.

On the 27th August, at Portman Mansions, London, the wife of H. J. CRAIG, of a daughter. On the 29th August, at 31, Sina Road, Shanghai, the wife of P. POKROVSKY, of a son. On the 31st August, at Hongkong Hotel, the wife of Mr. H. HAYNES, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 14th July, 1903, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, New Market, County Cork, Ireland, by Rev. Father Norris, NICHOLAS GEORGE NOLAN, Interpreter at the Magistracy at Hongkong, to MARY GEORGINA HENNESSY, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Hennessy, formerly Inspector of the Hongkong Police.

### DEATHS.

On the 28th ult. at Shanghai, FRANCIS KINGSILL, aged 38 years. On the 30th August, at 3, Haskell Road, Shanghai, the residence of her son-in-law Wm. Fraser, MARGARET GIBSON, widow of the late Captain Alex. Maclean, Aberdeen, N.B.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1903.

### FAMINE RELIEF WORK AND METHODS.

(29th August.)

At the close of the famine work in Kwangsi a word about the methods employed will not be out of place. There are three ways in which the rice may be distributed; upon the first almost all are agreed, but upon the second and third there are some differences of opinion. First—There is what is called the "General Distribution" method. This is usually employed at the beginning of the famine when it is generally conceded that all are in need of help. The work of the committee then consists in giving out indiscriminately two or ten cattles of rice to all who have secured tickets at the door. This is perhaps the easiest method for the foreigners, but it is always accompanied by great crowds which sometimes become riotous, unruly, and dangerous to themselves. Loafers and other unworthy fellows get in, and, like all other such men in a crowd, are ready for some fun. They push, jam, and crush the weak and starving who are injured and sometimes killed. Women are as much to blame as men. In the recent Famine Relief, Monday, July 13th, was "Woman's Day" at Kwai Peng. It is estimated that 40,000 came in with their babies and children for rice. The crowd could not be controlled and in the jam 23 were killed, of whom 5 were babies crushed to death on the backs of their mothers. When the immediate has been cared for, the second or third method is employed. Second.—This is a general distribution through "the Gentry." In this case the object is to reach the village elders who are either seen in their own villages or called in to the distributing centre. They furnish the committee with a list of names which they say includes all the needy in the village. The names are counted and a certain number of cattles, say ten, is allowed each person. The elders are then given a ticket for the total amount which they arrange to take delivery of upon the next day of distribution or upon the same day if rice is being distributed. There are several serious objections to this method. (a.) The crowds are about the same as in the "General Distribution," and consequently accompanied with fatalities which should be avoided if possible. (b.) It has been found upon investigation that the elders frequently "squeeze" a certain amount of the rice from the poor villagers. (c.) The elders usually draw clan lines very closely. In a case that was brought to light they had included their relatives only, and the most needy people in the village had not received a grain of rice. (d.) Fictitious names, as well as names from other villages, are often included in the lists. Thus they are again able to make a "squeeze." (e.) Many people are thus kept from starving to death, but we fear that the majority of the famine sufferers are not reached. Third.—"House to House Visitation." By this method many of the objections to the distribution through "the Gentry" are met. It is the hardest work, but gives the most satisfactory results. An old missionary in China, who has eaten more salt fish and rice and has talked less about it than some others, recently remarked upon his return from several weeks' work in the famine districts, that in pursuance of this method he had found his hardest work yet in China. This visitation work consists in hunting out every needy family in a village, asking a few general questions about their condition, taking nothing for granted, and then instituting a search, if help is asked for, for their homes. This search is executed with as much thoroughness as if the almoner were an officer with a warrant; boxes, jars, pots, cooking utensils, and whatever suspected of containing food stuffs are examined. Yet in spite of all vigilance deception is sometimes successful. The distributors have been met on the road by people who kowtowed at their feet and begged for help, claiming that they had nothing to eat, and yet upon following them home and examining their houses it was found that they had harvested their rice and provision had been made for the months preceding the next harvest. Sometimes in the search tobacco was found that had been purchased with money that should have gone for food. Although they were severely criticised for this it may have helped them as it did the poor student, who finding himself in need of food wrote to some one for assistance. His benefactor enclosed a penny in a letter advising him to buy some tobacco which he should smoke and then find contentment. It is a remarkable fact that in all these famine-stricken homes there

was no tea to offer the visitor. A Chinese home which cannot afford tea is certainly poor indeed. Many apologies were made for not having tea, and rice water was set out instead. By "House to House Visitation" it is made possible not only to sift out the suffering families of a village, but also to determine which sections of the district will need further help. Again, by this method the distribution of rice can be carried on simultaneously with the giving out of tickets. To do this the foreigner secures some reliable Chinese, whom he coaches up on the Arabic numerals, to weigh out the rice as the people call for it with their tickets. As the people usually went at once upon receipt of their tickets to the centre of distribution for the rice, large crowds were avoided. The tickets, made of a good quality of coloured and white foreign cardboard, were about 3 inches long by 3/4 of an inch wide. They always contained the number of cattles of rice stated in figures and words. The attempts to raise the figures were unsuccessful. With the use of a cardboard that could not be obtained in the districts and the foreign characters it was very difficult for the Chinese to produce counterfeit. These fraudulent means of getting rice were all detected. A third point in favour of this method is that a larger number of villages can be reached. The foreigner who is doing the visitation work need not return to the city at the close of his day's work, but may stop for the night wherever darkness or fatigue overtake him. Thus he does not have to cover the same ground the next morning in getting out into the country. He continues his work further and further away from the centre of distribution. A fourth point is that the local gentry do not like it, and in some cases have taken active measures against it. In one case they circulated the report that the foreigners were not giving full weight. They advised the people to bring in their rice to be re-weighed. The ruse worked and the elders took one catty out of every ten for their trouble. It was fortunate for the poor people that they had received "a generous measure, pressed tight, shaken down, and running over."

### SIR HENRY BLAKE.

(1st September.)

In a special Extra issued this morning we gave the news, as telegraphed to us by our London correspondent last night, that Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., our present Governor, had been appointed to the governorship of Ceylon in succession to Sir West Ridgeway who is expected to leave Colombo some time next month. The announcement will have been received with considerable disappointment by our Chinese fellow-citizens who were at great pains in their endeavour to secure for Sir Henry an extension of his term of office in the administration of the Government of this Colony. On the other hand, we recall the opposition which was raised against the Chinese petition to the Secretary of State praying for the Governor's retention in office for a renewed term when their action became known through the medium of the local Press. It will be remembered that we joined issue with both our contemporaries in the strong indictment they made against the Chinese petition, although with regard to the manner in which they proceeded to obtain the signatures to that petition we had no words of commendation for those who elected to adopt the course they did. It is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. Chamberlain could not see his way to recommend to His Majesty that Sir Henry be retained in Hongkong for a further term of five years. His Excellency has instituted experiments and investigations into the causation and spread of plague which it may have been well if he had been left to see the results of those experiments by closer observation and the personal directions which he took upon himself to issue. It is not our purpose in this short notice to review Sir Henry's administration in Hongkong beyond noticing the fact of his promotion to Ceylon—a reward of long and meritorious service for which congratulations are offered to His Excellency. Sir West Ridgeway, whom Sir Henry succeeds, is said, in his ready, almost thoughtless, concessions to Ceylonese in various directions to have given his successor a peculiarly difficult and thankless task. Acquainted as we are with the fair-mindedness of Sir Henry in regard to native races we anticipate in his new office the achievement of the same degree of popularity which His Excellency has earned from the Chinese population in Hongkong. Peculiarly, the transference to Ceylon brings Sir Henry a small advantage over his present position. The salary attaching to the governorship of the island of "dusky leaves" is Rs. 80,000 per annum while the Governor of Hongkong

draws £5,000 yearly, of which £800 is an entertainment allowance. Sir Henry Blake's career is thus briefly recorded in *Men and Women of the Time*. He is the eldest son of Peter Blake, Esq., County Inspector of Irish Constabulary, second son of Peter Blake, Esq., of Corbally Castle, Co. Galway, and Jane, daughter of John Lane, Esq., of Lanespark, Co. Tipperary (Capt. 17th Light Dragoons). He was educated at Dr. St. John's Academy, Kilkenny, and Santry College; entered the Royal Irish Constabulary Feb., 1859; Resident Magistrate, 1876; was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates (now Divisional Commissioners) selected in Jan., 1882, to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of Ireland; had executive charge of the following counties—Kildare Co., Queen's Co., Meath, Carlow, Galway East and Galway West; was Governor of Bahama 1884 to 1887; Governor of Newfoundland 1877 to 1888, in which year he was appointed Governor of Queensland, but resigned his commission on return to England. He was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, Jan. 1889, where he presided over the Legislative Council till Feb. 1893, when Dr. Philipps was appointed in his place. Governor of Hongkong, 1898. He has contributed from time to time articles in *The Westminster Review*, *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Fortnightly*, *The St. James's Gazette*, &c.; and has published "Pictures from Ireland," by Terence M'Grath. He married, 1st, in 1862, Jane, eldest daughter of Andrew Irwin, Esq., Ballymore, Co. Roscommon; she died in 1866; and, 2nd, 1874, Edith, eldest daughter of Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., of Newton Anner, Co. Tipperary.

### PAKHOI: A DECAYING TREATY PORT.

(2nd September.)

The treaty port of Pakhoi, opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention twenty-seven years ago, is on the down grade, and, according to Mr. Consul Little, there is no prospect of recovery. In his report from that port for 1902, he says the trade of Pakhoi presents but few features of practical interest to the British merchant. As a place of foreign commerce it has been declining in importance for some years and there appears little or no prospect of a recovery in the future. The occupation by the French of Kwangchow and its establishment as a free port indicates the probability that Pakhoi will be deprived of its trade in a large portion of the hinterland which has hitherto been considered as naturally forming its trade district. Pakhoi, indeed, is not very well situated for a treaty port, and never had any prospect of becoming of much importance except through an artificial obstruction of the natural channels of trade which lie to the north and west of it. Its decline, therefore, does not seem to be a matter for much regret. Some twelve years ago it reached the height of its prosperity when the value of the imports and exports rose to over £1,000,000, but when Mengtzu, the West River and Kwangchow were opened up and began to be developed the trade of the port commenced falling below its average level and now signs are not wanting that it will drop considerably lower before it touches bottom. The imports during 1902 were valued at £245,300, a decline of £67,700, which would have been much greater but for the large quantity of rice imported to meet the deficiency in the local supply resulting from a bad harvest. All the chief items declined, especially cottons, which dropped from £134,900 to £72,900. Exports were valued at £183,500, a decrease of some 40 per cent. compared with 1901, which, however, was a record year, with a value much higher than on any previous occasion. This decline is mainly accounted for by the diversion of sugar, the failure of the indigo crop, and a great reduction in aniseed oil, probably due in part to the disturbed state of the chief producing district in Kwangsi either stopping production or preventing transport, and in part to a diversion to the route through Tonkin. It is consoling to reflect that, while the trade of the port as a whole has been falling off for a number of years, the exports have not only held their ground but, in 1900 and 1901, showed signs of a healthy expansion, and that in spite of the successive diversion to other routes of several articles which formerly made up the bulk of the trade and the gradual disappearance of one of the chief products of the district, groundnuts, which, with its product oil, figured in the list a few years ago for between £20,000 and £30,000. It seems that, although the plant grows well enough, there is no yield of nuts, a phenomenon which the farmers can only explain by alleging the

malign influence of the telegraph wires. There being no good substitute for this product in the sandy soil which is common there, the loss is rather a serious one. Referring to shipping, Mr. Little says that practically the whole of the carrying trade was divided between the French and German flags, the former securing about two-thirds of it and in view of the fact that nearly all the trade of Pakhoi and Hoihow, and a great deal of that of Haiphong, amounting in the aggregate to several millions sterling, is carried on with Hongkong, it is to be regretted that British companies do not think it worth competing for.

### GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF PRESENTS.

We understand that a departmental circular has been issued from the Colonial Secretary's office directing the attention of Government servants to the rules and regulations in force regarding the receiving of presents by officers and members of their families during the continuance of their service in the Colony. The subject has been prominently before the public during the past few weeks by reason of the allegations made against public servants charged with receiving bribes, and the circular, which has just been issued, is evidently an outcome of those investigations. Chapter XVII of the Rules and Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, which deals with the question of presents, is as follows:—  
421. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other servants of the Crown in a Colony, are prohibited during the continuance of their service in the Colony, from receiving presents, pecuniary or valuable (other than the ordinary gifts of personal friends), which may be offered for their acceptance by the inhabitants of the Colony or any class of them, or by Kings, Chiefs, or other members of the native population in or neighbouring to the Colony, and from giving such presents.

This rule applies not only to the officers themselves, but also to their families, and officers are responsible for its observance by their families. It is not intended to apply to cases of remuneration for special service rendered, and paid for with the consent of the Government. The rule may be relaxed, with the special permission of the Secretary of State, upon an Officer's final departure from the service of the Colony.

Money which has been subscribed with a view of marking public approbation of an Officer's conduct, may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

When presents are exchanged between Governors or other officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourse with native Kings, Chiefs, or others, the presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return presents as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State will be given at the Government expense.

423. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to His Majesty.

### HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

(4th September.)

We gave yesterday the particulars relating to the tenders for the new Hongkong Opium Farm, which we were then able to gather from an unofficial source and from the letter, which we print below, it will be seen that our report of last evening is now officially confirmed. The communication, by the way, we reproduce by kind permission of the successful tenderers, Messrs. Tan Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat, of 36, Bonham Strand West. The letter is as follows:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
4th September, 1903.

Gentlemen,

"With reference to your tender, dated the 31st ultimo, offering the sum of \$185,000 per mensem as rent for the privileges known as the Opium Farm for three years from the 1st March, 1904, inclusive, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept your tender.

"I am to invite your attention to the 4th paragraph of the 'Conditions of Tendering' which requires you to deposit with the Colonial Treasurer, before the 1st January next, approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof.

"I am further to request you to be good enough to attend at the Crown Solicitor's office with a view to the necessary deed of grant being executed.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

"Messrs. Tan Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat, of 36, Bonham Strand West."

It appeared that technical objections had been mooted against the monopoly being granted to Messrs. Tan Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat through their failure to accompany the tender with the deposit of the amount placed with the Colonial Treasurer as a *bona fides* of the offer. Learning that the gentleman second in the list of tenderers, given in columns yesterday, was to contest the grant of the monopoly to the present farmers, the instructed Messrs. Deacon and Hastings watch their interests at the meeting of Executive Council held yesterday in event of Counsel for the other party being allowed to appear. We are informed that Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., was retained in behalf of Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and that application was made to the Colonial Secretary that the tenderer be heard through Counsel who might be allowed to argue the case before the Executive Council. We were further informed that:—  
reliance by Government to the hon. Attorney General elicited the advice of the law officer of the Crown that, the deliberations of this Council being strictly private, Counsel could not appear. For this reason it has not been possible for us to ascertain upon what grounds Messrs. Tan and Seah's claim was upheld. They were at one time (1898-99) connected with Straits Settlements Farm, and on their failure to work in agreement with their old partner on the new lease of the Straits farm, they proceeded to Hongkong and succeeded in obtaining the privilege they now hold.

### THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

As announced in a special extra to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, at nine o'clock this morning, the American yacht, *Reliance*, successfully defended the Royal Yacht Squadron's International Queen's Cup, valued at £100, which was first won by the *America*, an American yacht, of 171 tons, at Cowes Regatta, August 22, 1851, in a match round the Isle of Wight, and afterwards presented to the New York Yacht Club as a trophy of an international race. The eyes of yachting lovers the world over have been turned toward the spot on the American Atlantic seaboard where *Shamrock III*, emblematic of Sir Thomas Lipton's Irish sporting pluck, has struggled for the 'blue ribbon' of the ocean with the representative of the Stars and Stripes in which millions of Americans have placed so much 'reliance'. Descriptions of the challenger and defender, with comparative tabulations of their proportions, lines and sailing qualifications, estimates of their speeds in rough weather and on a calm sea, detailed narratives of habits and manners of those who were man them during the cup contest—all have been poured forth upon an eagerly listened public from the sanctuaries of a hundred publications. It will, however, be interesting to note that *Shamrock III* embodies novelties of type and design than any boat built in Great Britain for America cup match, the most characteristic, and, in respects, the most daring, departure being in the fact that the length of the fin is shortened to an extraordinary extent, thus providing decreased friction and quick turning. Nickel steel was chosen as metal for the plating instead of mangrove bronze, and this was manufactured with view to securing the minimum of weight with the maximum of tensile strength and trustworthiness. Her general dimensions being practically dictated by the conditions of the contest, are in a great degree similar to those of her immediate predecessors; but in the moulding of the boat's lines Mr. William Fife, the designer of *Shamrock I*, displayed a considerable amount of originality, reverting to the cutter type, widely differing from the new tender, built on the "skimming dish" pattern. The *Reliance* is a decided departure on part of Herreshoff from his other cup tenders, and is an excellent example of American ripe flat-bottomed, fin keeled boats. Her lines are very easy, with few hard planes and a graceful, sweeping curve from bilges into the garboards. Her stern is flat, so that she leaves but little wake behind her bow, although not quite so flat as that of the *Independence*, is very much different from the bow of the *Constitution* or the *Columbia*. At time of launching it was believed that strongest points of sailing would be started sheets in a comparatively smooth while her weakest point would be on the and flattened sheets, a point on which *Shamrock III* was said to be very strong, conditioning upon which the recent contest to be decided were—The best three or five races, the course to start from Hook Lightship. The first race was



windward or leeward and return, the second race an equilateral triangle, the third and fifth races similar to the first, and the fourth race similar to the second. The course was to be as nearly as possible 30 nautical miles in length. If in any race neither yacht went over the course within five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowance, such race was not to count, and had to be resailed. The first race was to be sailed on Thursday, August 20; the second on Saturday, August 22, and the third on Tuesday, August 25. Further races (if any) were to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday until finished. We have seen that the first race was abandoned, with the *Reliance* leading, and that when it was resailed the defender won by seven minutes. In the second race, the *Shamrock* was 2 minutes and 36 seconds late in starting, of which 36 seconds were disallowed according to rule, and although in running, home she gained considerably, the *Reliance* secured the event by 79 seconds. With regard to the third race, which was declared off on the 27th ult., Reuter reported that "the result of the skilful jockeying of the *Reliance* was that neither boat crossed the starting line till after the handicap gun had fired, the *Shamrock* thus losing 107 out of 157 seconds handicap. This is the worst tactical defeat ever sustained at the start in any 'America' Cup race." Owing to want of wind the event could not be resailed until yesterday when, according to our London correspondent, whose wire is supplemented by information kindly placed at our disposal by the local representative of the Sperry Flour Company, the defender won the race by between eight and ten minutes thus leaving in America the cup, which the genial Hibernian knight, who has proved himself first a man, then a sport, and last, but by no means least, a true son of Erin has, for the third time, unsuccessfully endeavoured to carry across the Atlantic.

#### HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

(5th September.)

One of the most important and growing industries of the Colony is that of engineering and shipbuilding. It is not to be wondered at that in respect of shipyards Hongkong, which ranks to-day as the second shipping port in the world, should be thoroughly equipped in order to provide all the requirements which the enormous amount of shipping entering our harbour yearly demands. With the completion of the electric plant, now in course of installation at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's premises at Kowloon, and the carrying out of the scheme for lengthening the No. 1 Dock—the Kowloon establishment of our local Dock Company should be equal to any of its size in the world. It is not our purpose to describe the various departments grouped under the management of this big concern. This has been done before, and as the Dock Company has engaged considerable public attention quite recently it might be superfluous to dilate upon the efficiency and enlargement of its extensive works. It is the smaller establishments in the Colony which are growing apace with the larger demand for tonnage for the local and river trades. Early in the week Messrs. Bailey and Murphy acquired about an acre of additional land in Tokwanan, which, we understand, it is their intention to utilize at an early date as an extension of their thriving works in Hokun. The firm make a specialty in the launch, barge and lighter trades, although we have seen that they are capable of building boats of such tonnage as the *San Cheung*, which now plies between Hongkong and Canton, and her sister-ship now on the stocks. The crafts which their yard has turned out have been in every respect a credit to the builders and to the Colony. They are now building lighters for Messrs. Markwald & Co., of Bangkok, the first of which, the *Bremen*, was towed down by the *Maudslayi Rickmers* and arrived at her destination on the 20th ult., with 200 tons of coal aboard. Messrs. Fenwick & Co., an old-established firm in Wanchai, are likewise doing a lot of useful and profitable work, though they have not been catering for the class of construction which their competitors specially lay themselves out to secure. It is with regard to the Chinese ship-building yards to which some notice might now be given, and one cannot but express surprise at the remarkable manner in which the natives adapt themselves to any class of mechanical trade with so little technical knowledge, which, in Western countries, is indispensable in order to make a mechanic practically adept in the trade. Along the eastern end of the City quite a number of Chinese engineering shops have grown up within recent years, and such is the state of congestion in that district of Hongkong that further expansion in that direction is practically impossible. The gradual favour with which land on the sea front has been viewed by manufacturers is further exemplified in the application made for an extension of Kowloon Marine Lot

No. 33, in the district of Fuk Tsun Heung, immediately adjoining the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's branch, known as the Cosmopolitan Docks. That property is owned by Kwong Hip Loong, who carry on a thriving business in steam launch building and repairing, and they now seek an enlargement of their works to provide more accommodation which the prosperous business demands. They have asked that K. M. L. No. 33 be extended by 31,500 square feet, and Government has consented to put this large area up to public auction upon terms set out in the conditions of sale. The principal of these are that the extension be included in a new Crown lease of K. M. L. 33 to be granted to the present lessee or their assigns upon the performance of certain conditions and the surrender of the existing Crown lease. Within three months of the date of a letter signed by the Director of Public Works requiring the intending lessee to pay the full amount of the premium within one week and notifying the commencement of the Crown rent, the area along the northern boundary of the original lot required for the widening of the existing road to 100 feet has to be handed over to Government free of buildings, and within two years the road between K. M. L. 28 and 33 has to be reclaimed out to the new line of frontage of K. M. L. 33, and as extended, handed over to the Government, while the road between lots 33 and 42 has to be reclaimed out to the frontage line of K. M. L. 42 and also handed over to the Government. Within the same period the road between K. M. L. 33 and 42 must be reclaimed out to the frontage line of K. M. L. 42 and handed over to Government, and it is stipulated that the ends of all the roads are to be protected by substantial seawalls and provision made for any drainage to the satisfaction of the P.W.D. The extension is bounded on the north by 164 feet, the south by 75 and 90 feet, the east by 200 and 100 feet, and on the west by 300 feet. The area proposed to be leased will be held at an annual Crown rent of \$254 and granted subject to the upset price of \$9,450.

#### TELEGRAMS.

##### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Sir Henry Blake

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

London, 31st August, 1903,

10.40 p.m.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon in succession to Sir West Ridgeway who is expected to leave Ceylon in October next.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S TELEGRAM. [We received the following official confirmation of the wire despatched by our London correspondent on the 31st ult. and published by us in a Special Extra early in the forenoon on Tuesday:—

Government House, Hongkong, September 2nd, 1903. Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that he has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your appointment as Governor of Ceylon."

I am, &c., J. KEANE.

The Editor, The Hongkong Telegraph.

##### Reported American Paper

FOR HONGKONG.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, September 1st.

It is reported in newspaper circles here that American journalists intend starting a daily paper in Hongkong at an early date.

[From our inquiries in the Colony we have not been able to ascertain whether such a new venture is in contemplation for Hongkong. With the exception of a morning daily which has been spoken of for some time and the projected Hongkong edition of the *Manila Sunday Sun*, a fifth daily for the Colony will have a struggle before it in order to be made a commercial success.—Ed. H.K.T.]

##### Opium Sales.

CONTINUED BIG RISE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 2nd September, 1903.

The ninth auction sale of opium took place to-day, when Patna realized Rs. 1,476 and Benares Rs. 1,446 per chest, showing a rise of Rs. 110 and Rs. 46, respectively, upon the last sale. The usual quantity of 2,000 chests of each quality was sold.

##### International Yacht Race.

AMERICA RETAINS THE CUP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, 3rd September,

10.55 p.m.

The *Reliance* won the final race for the "America" Cup.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

##### THE DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—So general is the complaint which I hear in the Colony in regard to our native domestics that I offer no apology for encroaching upon your space with a view to eliciting attention from proper quarters for the amelioration of a state of affairs which is growing well-nigh intolerable. An Indian journal states the case very lucidly and temperately concerning a like evil in that dependency of the Crown. The observations of your contemporary *Manila Free Press* apply admirably to Hongkong. "The servant question is one that, like the poor, is always with us, as it is with our kin in the old country and in the Colonies, where, however, it has reached a more serious and acute stage than with us here. For obvious reasons, the difficulty of dealing with it is much greater among European communities than among Indians. The Indian, generally speaking, with his docility of disposition and respect for those in authority, is more easily managed and brought under control and he quickly submits to discipline. He has, moreover, yet to exploit the advantages of combination, which in a country like India, with its numerous races and nationalities, castes and creeds, is very difficult to bring about, although instances have not been wanting lately, especially in Calcutta, to show that combination and 'boy-cotting' are becoming a recognised method of ill-disposed servants. There is no question, too, that with advancing years and the spread of education and enlightenment in this land, the Indian servant is beginning to assert an independence and to 'put on side' in a manner that would amaze and surprise his forebears could they revisit in spirit the scenes of their labours. He realises more than ever before—thanks in some measure to a paternal Government which loses no opportunity of asserting the equality of all in the body politic—that he is a *citius Britannicus*, and is inclined to presume on the privileges that such a status confers. The consequence is that the relation of dependence between master and servant, which was such a marked feature of domestic service in the 'good old days,' and was on the whole productive of so much benefit to both parties, is rapidly disappearing, and such a term as *huzur* does not now carry with it the same meaning and significance as it once did.

"In this servant controversy, as in almost every other, there are two sides, as the correspondence in our columns shows. According to one correspondent, the Indian domestic, in this Presidency at all events, is everything he ought not to be. He is a thief, lying, impertinent, dirty and altogether vile profligate who, in too many instances, adds intemperance to his other disqualifications—a source of constant worry and annoyance to his master or mistress. The other side would have it that he is not as black as he is painted, and that, on the whole, treated fairly and managed properly, he compares very favourably with the domestic servant in other lands. The truth probably lies half-way, and there are prominent exceptions of both classes. There can be no doubt, however, that much of the indictment against Indian domestics is only too well founded. Making due allowance for exaggeration and overstatement of the case which, under the circumstances, is but to be expected, there remains without question a considerable amount of truth in and foundation for the charges levelled against him."—Yours, &c., HOUSEWIFE.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

##### SHANGHAI AN INFECTED PORT.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board held this forenoon it was unanimously resolved to recommend His Excellency the Governor in Council to proclaim Shanghai to be a port or place at which an infectious disease prevails. The recommendation was made on the ground that numerous cases of cholera had occurred recently in the Northern Settlement.

##### ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT THE PEAK.

Curt Vincenz, a planter, who arrived here with his servant on Tuesday morning from Penang, per the Imperial German mail steamer *Zieten*, and who resided at the Hongkong Hotel for a day or so, was charged at the Magistracy on Friday with feloniously and wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and wound Ng Kam, a public chairman, at the Peak yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that Vincenz hired a chair and proceeded to the flagstaff and, when nearing "Mountain Lodge" on his return journey took out a revolver and fired two shots at the coolie carrying the front of his chair. One shot pierced the man's arm, and the other penetrated his ribs. The coolie instantly fell, throwing Vincenz out of the chair. The other coolie bolted, and probably reported the matter at the station, for ere long a European constable came up, and had Vincenz arrested, and the injured coolie conveyed to the Hospital. When asked why he shot the man the defendant replied, "I do not know." Fortwo hours after the affair, no chair coolies, nor chairs, could be seen or obtained in that vicinity. Constable Benson managed to get the coolies to work again. The defendant admitted the charge but the case was adjourned until Friday, 11th inst., in order that the injured coolie's evidence may be heard.

##### DETERMINED HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN HONGKONG.

EUROPEAN LADIES R. BRED.

Other instances of the lengths to which some of our desperate street ruffians will go to attain their end have come to light during the past few days. Shortly after eleven o'clock on 29th ult., as Mrs. Jackson, wife of Capt. Jackson, late chief officer of the *Heungshin* and now a popular official on the *Hankow*, was proceeding from the Hongkong Hotel to Peddar's Wharf, she was set upon by a cowardly native who snatched a gold chain that she was wearing around her neck, together with a handbag and blotted amid the clatters of ill-riden coolies who refrained from assisting Mrs. Jackson. The unfortunate lady returned to the Hotel, and information was given to the police. A few days since Mrs. Jackson had a valuable brooch, studded with pearls, snatched from her while she was passing in front of the Post Office, and although the theft occurred on such a public place and in broad daylight the thief appears to have got away with his booty.

Dr. H. G. Outram Collett, physician on the steamer *Puentsing*, died suddenly on Friday from heart failure while on duty on board the vessel, which the *Manila Times* of the 19th inst. has reported to be the health authorities and the remains were at once removed to Delly, at the English Consulate, where they were interred. The deceased was well known in shipping circles and had many friends in this city.

#### ALLEGED THEFT FROM HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

Chung Yuk Lun, a clerk employed in the Post Office, was charged at the Magistracy on Tuesday, before Mr. J. H. Kemp with feloniously stealing a letter from the General Post Office, the property of the Postmaster General on the 24th August. Mr. H. Hursthouse (Acting Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) represented the defendant. One of the clerks deposed that while sorting correspondence on the afternoon of the day in question he saw defendant take a letter out of a box and proceed to the old Money Order Office. As he returned without the letter, witness went to that department and found it on one of the receptacles. The matter was reported to the supervisor on duty and the cover was marked with the letters "a.m." and later in the day it was found to be missing and defendant was accused of having taken it. He handed the letter over to a supervisor. Mr. R. A. Savage, supervisor, also gave evidence. The case was further heard on Thursday. Sergeant Davitt sworn said—I was called to the Post Office on the 24th ult., at about 5:30 p.m., and at the request of Mr. Savage I took accused into custody, and he was charged with stealing a registered letter. The accused had nothing to say, and was committed for trial, bail of \$2,500 being granted.

#### HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

THE ALLOTMENT.

Pending the decision of (3rd inst.) the Executive Council, with which the allotment of the new opium farm rested, we remained perfectly reticent with regard to the tenders for the new monopoly for the sole privilege of boiling and preparing and dealing in the drug in Hongkong and exporting or prepared opium therefrom. A meeting of the Executive Council was held to-day, and the fifteen tenders, particulars of which we gave below, then came under consideration. We learn that the present farmer has been allotted the monopoly for the ensuing term of three years at the monthly rental of \$185,000, or nearly treble the present value of the farm. Until to-morrow we shall not be able to give official confirmation of the news we have succeeded in gathering to-day. Following is a list, as furnished to a member of our staff, of the names of the tenderers with respective amounts offered by them for the lease:—

Tan Joo I Hui and Seah Eng Kiat—\$185,000  
Ho Kom Tong—\$65,150  
Lo A Pak and Chan Yuen Kau—\$162,500  
Lo Wa Shui—\$157,000  
Wong Keung Yuen—\$150,500  
Chung Thye Hin—\$148,000  
Cheung Ping Foo—\$146,600  
Cheung Kam Ip—\$142,000  
Chan Tsun Yuen—\$135,000  
Ho Choo and Wong Sun Nam—\$135,000  
Ng Li Hing and Un Fung Hang—\$133,000  
Cheak Tiow Eang and Cheak Kee Ee—\$122,000  
Cheak Tiow Eang and Cheak Kee Ee—\$118,300  
Wong Lau Cheung and Leung Seung Tso—\$110,000  
Tong Chak Hing and Chiu Yuen Shan—\$108,400

#### CARRIAGE OF "DANGEROUS GOODS"

IN THE WATERS OF THE COLONY.

At the Magistracy on Thursday before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the master of the s.s. *Nordlyn* was fined \$50 for neglecting to hoist the red flag while having two cases of sporting cartridges on board. The master stated that he did not know he had the cartridges on board, and even if he knew, as they were sporting cartridges, he did not think they were dangerous and necessitated the hoisting of the red flag. Mr. Sercombe Smith said:—There are two regulations published in the *Government Gazette* on the 18th June, 1892. Regulation 2 says, that every ship having on board any dangerous goods shall, whilst in the waters of the Colony, hoist a red flag. Regulation 3 states, that any ship having on board dangerous goods shall anchor at such place in the harbour as the Harbour Master shall point out. In reference to these two regulations, His Worship said he desired it to be clearly understood that these are two distinct and separate regulations, and that any permission obtained from the Harbour Master to go alongside a wharf and discharge or take on board dangerous goods in no wise exempts any shipmaster from flying the flag, when he has dangerous goods on board. If any master comes into this port and has dangerous goods on board, and neglects to hoist the red flag, he is breaking the law. I want further to say that cartridges, without any distinction as to whether they are safety or sporting, or any kind whatsoever, are by law said to be "dangerous," and therefore any person having cartridges on board his ship must fly the red flag. I particularly wish to point out that section 2 of Ordinance 20 of 1902 does seem to include all kinds of cartridges in the term "cartridges." It speaks of fuses and especially exempted "safety fuses," and if the Ordinance had intended to exempt "safety cartridges" it would have used the same expression as it uses in regard to fuses. It uses the generic term "cartridges," which includes all kinds of cartridges, and I shall put that construction upon this Ordinance until I am overruled by a higher court.

#### CATAL PICNIC PARTY.

We are informed that while a party of soldiers was returning from a swimming picnic on Tuesday afternoon, Gunner Leary, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, fell overboard. The launch, which was going full speed at the time, was quickly stopped and Gunner King, with the aid of several others, dived, and after three attempts succeeded in getting the unfortunate man on board. He was then in an unconscious condition, and members of the party did all in their power to revive the half-drowned man, but all to no purpose as he died an hour afterwards. His funeral, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, was largely attended.

We (V.C.D. News of the 26th ult.) regret to state that there is quite an epidemic of cholera in the shipping world. Yesterday Mr. T. Weir, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants S. N. Co., received a telegram from *Wenchow* that Mr. A. Adair, chief engineer of the *Poochi*, had died of cholera. Mr. Adair had been on the banks of the Clyde and was most popular here, not only in shipping circles, but with the general public and also as a footballer. Yesterday also cholera broke out aboard the C. E. and M. S. *Yungking*. In the morning chief Officer H. Watson was taken ill and was sent to the hospital in charge of the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. Riebel. Mr. Riebel delivered his charge safely, but on his journey back to his ship in a sampan was his himself taken ill and died of cholera. The *Poochi* is at anchor at 12 noon yesterday. The funeral will probably take place this afternoon. Mr. Watson was reported last night as doing well.

#### HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the sixth ordinary meeting to be held at the offices of the general managers on Monday, 14th September, 1903, at 11:30 a.m.

The general managers beg to submit a statement of accounts covering the period from 1st August, 1902, to 31st July, 1903. After deducting \$50,000 paid as interim dividend the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$21,121.55, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 6% making 10% for the year ..... \$75,000.00  
" write off properly account ..... 35,000.00  
" carry forward to credit of next year's account ..... 11,121.55

\$121,121.55

##### CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

On returning to the Colony Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., resumed his seat on the committee. Mr. A. Haupt resigned on leaving for home, and Mr. A. G. Wood was invited to fill the vacancy, and his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. G. Wood retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

##### AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1903.

##### BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1903.

Liabilities.  
Capital account ..... \$1,250,000.00  
Sundry creditors ..... 341,024.66  
Unclaimed dividends ..... 3,042.20  
Profit and loss account ..... 121,121.55

\$1,715,187.41

##### Assets.

Property—comprising land, buildings, furniture and machinery ..... \$1,356,420.02  
Sundry debtors ..... 2,757.00  
Cash ..... 21,041.98  
Cotton, value of stock ..... 1,028.01  
Yarn, ..... 248,140.61  
Waste, ..... 31,328.25  
Mill stores, ..... 10,000.00  
Coal, ..... 32,186.88  
Fire Insurance and Taxes pertaining to period after 31st July, 1903 ..... 1,219.14

\$1,715,187.41

##### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Remuneration to General Managers 10% on balance of Working Account ..... \$18,423.39  
" Remuneration to Consulting Committee ..... 3,000.00  
" Auditor's Fee ..... 250.00  
Interim Dividend of 40 cents per share paid on 29th April, 1903 ..... 50,000.00  
" balance ..... 121,121.55

\$192,794.94

##### By balance from last year ..... \$8,465.05

" gain on working ..... 184,233.89

" transfer fees ..... 96.00

\$192,794.94

##### JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

I have examined the books and vouchers of the company and certify that the above statement is in accordance therewith. W. HUTTON POTTS, Auditor.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903.

##### HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

The following is the report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, at noon, on Monday, the 7th September:—

Gentlemen.—The directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1903.

ACCOUNTS.  
The profit on working account amounted to \$132,016.17, as compared with \$116,376.94 for the corresponding period of 1902, being an increase of \$15,645.23.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$722.09 brought forward from 31st December, 1902, shows a credit balance of \$126,659.41, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12 per cent ... \$72,000.00  
To write off from value of furniture and fixtures ..... 10,000.00  
To transfer to repairs and renewals account ..... 10,000.00  
To transfer to a special reserve fund against cost of installation of electric light ..... 20,000.00  
To write off from value of steam launch ..... 1,000.00  
To carry forward to new account ... 13,659.41

\$126,659.41

##### ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is hoped the entire building will be furnished with the electric light quite early next year. The directors have thought it advisable to recommend the transfer of \$20,000 of the profits to a special reserve fund to meet part of the cost of the installation.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. Edward Osborne has been granted twelve months' leave of absence.

##### AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

W. PARFITT, Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

##### BALANCE-SHEET, 30th June, 1903.

Liabilities.  
Capital—  
100,000 shares at \$50 each (fully paid-up) ..... \$5,000,000.00  
100,000 mortgage debentures authorized and issued at \$50 each ..... 5,000,000.00  
Less 475 ditto, held by the Co. .... 237,500.00  
Reserve fund ..... 262,500.00  
Sundry creditors ..... 100,000.00  
Unclaimed dividends ..... 22,552.97  
Repairs and renewals account ..... 3,681.00  
Balance as per statement ..... 1,522.07  
Profit and loss account balance as per statement ..... 126,659.41

\$1,116,915.47

#### ASSETS.

Value of land and building as per last report: Marine Lot No. 5 and Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7 ..... \$3,372,045.60  
Marine Lot No. 7 ..... 358,168.20  
Praya Reclamation ..... 21,297.77

New Building on Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 7, payments on account ..... \$61  
Cost of 3 Chinese houses on Sec. B, C, & D of Inland Lot No. 80 ..... 33,000.00  
Value of furniture and fixtures as per last account ..... \$8,850.75  
Less written off, as recommended in last report ..... 10,000.00

Since added ..... \$79,856.75

6,346.92

86,197.67

Stock of linen, crockery and glass-ware, &c. .... 43,157.58

Stock of wines, provisions, household sundries, and stationery ..... 33,817.94

Shares in public companies, as per last account ..... 6,286.31

Licenses attaching to half-year ending 31st December, 1903 ..... 698.84

Fire Insurance do do ..... 2,566.84

Value of steam launch as per last account ..... \$10,000.00

Less written off, as recommended in last report ..... 1,000.00

9,000.00

Sundry debtors ..... 41,430.02

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... 3,705.42

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 2 account ..... 3,681.00

Cash in hand ..... 231.27

\$1,116,915.47

##### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1903.

To bad debts and refunds ..... \$282.00

" Crown rent ..... 478.90

" rates ..... 2,832.38







SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held on 28th ult. in the City Hall, H.E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Blake, presiding. The meeting was fairly largely attended.

In proposing the first resolution on the paper, His Excellency explained the objects of the meeting, and said that the formation of such a Society in Hongkong had not come a day too soon. He referred to cases of cruelty to animals that had come under his own notice, where horses, cattle, and fowls were made the victims of unnecessary suffering, and expressed the conviction that carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the people inflicting that suffering had not been dealt with as it should be. He quoted an instance that occurred once in the West Indies, where, riding along the road one day, he saw an old negro woman carrying some fowls to the market by their legs with their heads hanging down. He stopped the old woman and said to her—"That is a cruel thing to do; how would you like, my good lady, if I took you up by the feet and carried you that way for two or three miles?" She appeared outraged at the idea, but carried the fowls properly after that. She simply had not thought about it. In the same way there was a complaint here recently about gross cruelty to a pony, which had been driven about all day and at last dropped and nearly died; it was possible that there the Chinese thought as little about that pony as the Cockney whom Mr. Leitch was fond of caricaturing in the pages of *Punch* years ago, thought about his horse. When told that the animal might be driven for thirty miles but could not possibly be driven for sixty, he answered—"It's all right; I have brought two whips." In most of these cases it was probable that the cruelty was the result of unfeeling thoughtlessness rather than deliberate brutality. The purpose of the Society was to stimulate the susceptibilities of these thoughtless persons and bring before them appreciation of the fact that God, who had laid upon all animals the capacity to suffer, had planted in the human breast the seeds of sympathy, and pity, and mercy, and without cultivation of these qualities, a man, or woman, however successful or high or mighty, was but a poor creature whose mind had been deformed by neglect or abuse. As Shakespeare had said in his beautiful lines—"Mercy is an attribute to God himself!" His Excellency, whose remarks were received with applause, then read the following resolution standing in his name—"That it is desirable to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong and it is now resolved that such a Society be hereby formed under the name of 'The Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.'"

Mr. E. A. Hewitt seconded, and said—Your Excellency, Lady Blake, ladies and gentlemen. As it has fallen to me to second the first resolution proposed by His Excellency the Governor, I trust I may be permitted on behalf of those here present to express to His Excellency the appreciation we feel at the interest he has shown in this movement and our thanks for his accepting the presidency of our new society and for agreeing to preside at its inaugural meeting. While thanking His Excellency for the support he has given us, if we come to think of it, only fitting that the representative of His Majesty should take the lead in such a movement, for as we all know His Majesty for many years was closely connected with similar societies in England, and in most of them one instance only recently made a firm stand against the killing of horses. His place is now being worthily filled by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. It is perhaps only right that I should further remind you of the very great interest our gracious Queen has so consistently evinced in everything relating to the humane treatment of animals and how she was, many years ago, among the first of those who were shooting matches. In seconding the resolution therefore proposed by His Excellency I trust I may be allowed to express the hope that before long we may succeed in obtaining the necessary permission to add the word "Royal" to the name of our Society and that our Society may then be known as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. As to the need for such a Society as this being formed in Hongkong, I fear there cannot but be one opinion and that is that it is very badly required. While we must give full credit to what is done by the Police and other Authorities towards putting down individual cases of cruelty, we know that by themselves they cannot do all that is required to put a stop to the great and entirely unnecessary cruelty to which so large a number of many species are daily subjected. I will indicate a few instances of this. A trade in cattle, even at the best, must result in much suffering to poor beasts, and the trade here of both cattle and pigs is no exception to this rule. During the past few days I have been informed that "drenching" is universally practised at the cattle sheds, this I need hardly point out is not only a fraud on those who purchase cattle but results in considerable suffering to the unfortunate animal. While the new act now before the Legislature will go far towards ameliorating the condition of the animals when it becomes law, an act by itself is not sufficient, constant supervision is necessary to see the provisions of the act are enforced. In this matter the Society might render valuable assistance. The overcrowding of birds in baskets, imperfectly provided with food and water as already stated by His Excellency is another requiring attention although I freely admit that the Market Inspectors and others have of recent years effected considerable improvements on the former condition of affairs. The bird and dog shops while also better controlled than formerly still require constant supervision in order to prevent suffering to their unfortunate stock in trade; as do also the public livery stables. It is, however, when we come to the actual killing of animals for food that the greatest cruelty is discovered. One matter to which I think we should direct our attention is the proper poisoning of all cattle, and that all water buffaloes should be shot. I believe I am correct in saying that there is not a single proper poleaxe in the Colony. I also consider that so far as possible all slaughter houses on the mainland should be placed under European supervision; it is well known the Chinese through callousness or more likely ignorance inflict at times great suffering while killing animals. I could give a number of instances of which I have personal knowledge were it necessary to do so. With regard to the killing of birds here again unfortunately great cruelty is often practised chiefly in plucking birds alive or in plunging them into scalding water after their throats have been cut but before the miserable creatures are dead. Some of the instances referred to are those which might well receive the attention of the Committee, in others we must turn to the care of individual householders to put a stop to such cases of cruelty. At first all events we propose to carry on the work of the Society with unpaid labour, later on it may be found desirable to employ paid inspectors and possibly a paid Secretary should the increase in the work of the Society prove this necessary. The aims of the Society are set forth in another resolution and it only therefore necessary to here state that our idea is

largely educational both among the Chinese and also the children of the Colony. I trust therefore that our suggestions on this subject will receive the earnest consideration of those engaged in educational work in Hongkong and I would add that I hope later on we may see our way to offering prizes for the best essays bearing on the question of kindness to animals to be competed for by children in the various educational establishments. Another point which I think might be considered is the establishment, in co-operation with the Police, of a home for lost dogs and cats, in fact an extension might be arranged of the existing establishment already maintained by the police for stray dogs. With regard to cases of individual acts of cruelty the existing law provides certain degrees of punishment, but in really wanton cases, such as the burning alive of rats or killing them in cages by slowly pouring boiling water on them (a favourite pastime of native servants) I would venture to suggest that mere imprisonment does not meet the case. People who can be guilty of such acts are more easily appealed to physically, or through their passions, and I for one would like to see the law amended. Gross cases of cruelty should, in my opinion, be treated as robbery, with violence, and the Courts should consider in such cases be empowered to inflict heavier fines, coupled at discretion, with corporal punishment. In the case of an animal being injured (such as for instance a horse which is lame) but capable of being cured, under suitable care until its recovery be effected, the expenses incurred to be borne by those responsible for its condition. With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Justice seconded the resolution. The Bishop of Victoria proposed the second resolution as follows—"The purpose of the Society is to encourage by every possible means the promotion of humanitarianism towards Animals. (a) The members of the Society will do all in their power to put a stop to cruelty to animals by individual effort. (b) They will use their best endeavours to teach the true meaning of kindness to animals to all with whom they are brought into contact and to educate children in these views; to which end they would suggest the introduction of books bearing on this subject into the schools of the Colony. (c) It is further proposed to gain this object as regards the Chinese by the translation and circulation of suitable literature amongst them. The Bishop said he was glad to hear that the chief object of the Society was to be educational, and for that reason he was glad that the resolution had been put into his hands, because the method advocated by that resolution was chiefly educational. His firm conviction was that the Chinese were not a cruel people, and where one found cases of cruelty these things were only owing to ignorance. The conditions under which the Chinese of the poor class lived tended to promote thoughtlessness with regard to the treatment of their animals and fowls, and the proper way to teach them kindness was by educational means rather than prosecutions. If these people were to be taught to be humane towards animals, we must see the example by being humane to our fellow-creatures, for nothing tended so much to brutalise a man as to be treated like a brute himself. (Heard, hear.) Only the other day he had seen a man fling a rich-sheep-dog most severely with a cane, and whilst at that point he should like to see a good many of the cases carried about the streets in the hands of officials and semi-officials quietly put in the fire. If we tried to teach our fellow-men to be humane, kindness towards them would be more likely to lead to gentle treatment towards animals on their part.

Mr. E. H. Shaw, K. C., seconded the resolution. He also stated acts of cruelty that the Society would be called upon to prevent, but said that most of the work of the Society would arise in connection with cruelties occurring during the carriage of animals to Hongkong. To illustrate what his point was, Mr. Shaw referred to the transport of cattle on the West River, where on board ship many of them, tied up by the noses to keep them from lying down, collapsed—with results better left to the imagination than described. It was for the suppression of such acts of cruelty as these that the Society was proposed to be founded.

Rev. C. H. Hickling supported the resolution, and said that if the example of His Excellency in the West Indies were more generally followed here it might do a great deal towards securing better treatment for the dumb creation. Referring to the case quoted by His Lordship the Bishop of a man carrying a rich-sheep-dog, His Excellency said that a man who used violence where he expected to be hit back might be called brutal and cruel, but a man who used violence when he knew he would not be hit back was a contemptible coward. (Applause.)

Bishop Hoare said he did not want it to be understood that he considered the caning of coolies to be a practice, but the cane was frequently used when it ought not to be. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of His Excellency, seconded by Commodore Robinson, it was decided to request the following to form the first Committee of the Society:—President, H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents, H.E. Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Commodore C. G. Robinson, R.N., the Bishop of Victoria, and the Rev. L. M. Piazzi, Bishop of Cuzco. General Committee:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, G.C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Wei A. Yuk, and Messrs. D. Clarke, A. Gibson, E. A. Hewitt, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Ho Tung, M. S. Northcott (Hon. Secretary), J. N. Raymond, E. H. Ross, E. H. Sharp, K. N. A. S. S. Smith, C. L. Smith, C. L. Smith, H. C. Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer). The Committee to have power to add to its number and to appoint a Sub-Committee as may be found necessary.

It was proposed by His Excellency, seconded by Mr. A. J. Raymond, and carried unanimously that "The Committee are hereby empowered to make such regulations and by-laws as may from time to time be found advisable. His Excellency next proposed "That the annual subscription be \$2 for adults and fifty cents for children under 16 years of age, the Committee to have power to change the amount of the annual subscription if found necessary."

Mr. R. C. Wilcox seconded the motion, which was carried.

The last motion on the paper was also made by His Excellency as follows—"That a public meeting of the Society be held at least once a year at which a report of the working of the Society during the preceding year be presented by the Committee and an account of the funds of the Society be rendered."

Rev. C. H. Hickling seconded the proposal, which was carried *unanimously*. This was all the business. A meeting of the Committee was held immediately afterwards.

**The Universal Gazette.** It is informed that Governor Chou Fu of Shan-tung, in response to the suggestion of the Chinese commercial agent at Vladivostok is projecting a company for the export of salt produced in Shan-tung to Vladivostok for sale at that port.

ABACA: THE PHILIPPINE STAPLE INDUSTRY.

(Specially written for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

[Concluded.]

The Filipino, no doubt, is the person most fit for the work connected with abaca; for untold generations of that race have been accustomed to the preparing of the fibre, the manufacturing of clothes, muslins, etc. It is a kind of house industry, which procures to the workers a comparatively good income without much trouble or toil.

The Chinese with his ability for all small mechanical work will easily learn all the manual (and pedal) tricks of the decoration; but two things make him a less desirable helper. The first is his unwillingness to perform a work during many hours a day except under the strictest control. This is the drawback of the Shanghai cotton industry. The Chinaman is too lazy to strictly perform a work, which requires constant attention for a daily wage. It is true, that abaca would be able to pay the Shanghai price of manual labour and even of comparative dexterity many times over; but even the highest wages would not keep the average Chinaman at a regular work on daily pay. He would, of course, do much better as a contract worker. But just speak of the poor intentions in trickery of the Filipinos to a Chinese mind! Why, it will make a John smile! "Him belong so plenty muckee moh cleav to take it out of the confiding Ang-mo!"

If lazy, he will never work off his advances, if stupid and slow, the manager will have to pay him a weekly wage, for he pretends to be unable to perform the required task. If clever and handy to work—well, in that case he is the worst of all! The more he will learn at the game, he will double his tricks to make the work light and quick; the handling of the fibre will be rougher and he will deliver any amount of torn and overstrained fibre, spoiling the quality of the product, just to increase the quantity of his delivery.

In addition a born trader, as John is, he will employ his capital in buying up the product of the lazy and slow coolies at something between quarter and a half of the value. The estate pays for it, and the manager pays double for the hemp, to one coolie in wages, to the other in coin.

The supervision in such a case must be enormously strict and will cost much more than the management of less noisy, obstinate and tricky people.

As such in first line the Javanese can be mentioned. They are more civilised and less false and obstinate than the average Malay, whom they surpass almost in every kind of work. Also Bani-jarans might do, being more honest and industrious, than either Javanese or Malay. The native races of N. Borneo are perhaps with the exception of the Kadayans and the Dayaks (of Sarawak) of little or no use at all.

An estate coolie would work eight to ten hours a day in a more steady way than the Filipino is capable of. It is, however, extremely doubtful, if he would reach his full daily output, the dexterity of the Filipino being so much greater. But this would be only a temporary disadvantage; for, no doubt, after a few months' work many of the Javanese would equal, if not surpass any Filipino at the fibre scraping work. A few of the latter race might do good service in instructing the coolies in all the intricacies of the work, to do the sorting and, in general, assist in every work, the coolies have as yet to learn. As soon as a batch of good Javanese have learned the work, it is time that the gentleman of the leisurely proclivities of Tagalogs and Visayas disappear. Their Society would be called upon to prevent, but said that most of the work of the Society would arise in connection with cruelties occurring during the carriage of animals to Hongkong. To illustrate what his point was, Mr. Shaw referred to the transport of cattle on the West River, where on board ship many of them, tied up by the noses to keep them from lying down, collapsed—with results better left to the imagination than described. It was for the suppression of such acts of cruelty as these that the Society was proposed to be founded.

Rev. C. H. Hickling supported the resolution, and said that if the example of His Excellency in the West Indies were more generally followed here it might do a great deal towards securing better treatment for the dumb creation. Referring to the case quoted by His Lordship the Bishop of a man carrying a rich-sheep-dog, His Excellency said that a man who used violence where he expected to be hit back might be called brutal and cruel, but a man who used violence when he knew he would not be hit back was a contemptible coward. (Applause.)

Bishop Hoare said he did not want it to be understood that he considered the caning of coolies to be a practice, but the cane was frequently used when it ought not to be. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of His Excellency, seconded by Commodore Robinson, it was decided to request the following to form the first Committee of the Society:—President, H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents, H.E. Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Commodore C. G. Robinson, R.N., the Bishop of Victoria, and the Rev. L. M. Piazzi, Bishop of Cuzco. General Committee:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, G.C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Wei A. Yuk, and Messrs. D. Clarke, A. Gibson, E. A. Hewitt, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Ho Tung, M. S. Northcott (Hon. Secretary), J. N. Raymond, E. H. Ross, E. H. Sharp, K. N. A. S. S. Smith, C. L. Smith, C. L. Smith, H. C. Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer). The Committee to have power to add to its number and to appoint a Sub-Committee as may be found necessary.

It was proposed by His Excellency, seconded by Mr. A. J. Raymond, and carried unanimously that "The Committee are hereby empowered to make such regulations and by-laws as may from time to time be found advisable. His Excellency next proposed "That the annual subscription be \$2 for adults and fifty cents for children under 16 years of age, the Committee to have power to change the amount of the annual subscription if found necessary."

Mr. R. C. Wilcox seconded the motion, which was carried.

The last motion on the paper was also made by His Excellency as follows—"That a public meeting of the Society be held at least once a year at which a report of the working of the Society during the preceding year be presented by the Committee and an account of the funds of the Society be rendered."

Rev. C. H. Hickling seconded the proposal, which was carried *unanimously*. This was all the business. A meeting of the Committee was held immediately afterwards.

in full bearing. The first planted trees, as well as the most favourably growing, would have given a few tons of fibre, but this would not amount to very much, say about 20 tons. Mr. Y. Zuend, who once planted a small trial combined with a tobacco plantation in Sumatra, which he had to give up very soon for want of capital, thus relates his own experience: "Two months after the root has been planted, the shoots are appearing which rapidly spread. From these shoots within seven months three to four metres high (10' to 13') stems with enormous leaves are developing. In a close planting I had a considerable number of eighteen months' old clusters, which numbered 21 stems with a diameter near the ground of 20 cm. (8 inches)."

My estimate of only 20 tons fibre or 90,000 stems from 300 acres, therefore, seems rather below the mark and may be surpassed by the results later on. At all events a full crop can scarcely be expected in less than three years, but the estate will lose before that time have begun to almost balance the expenses.

For the working of the crop of 300 to 350 tons, however, a greater number of coolies will have to be procured and, if all the work has to be done by hand, very little short of 300 men will be required, necessitating a renewed outlay of, say, \$9,000 for labourers and some more expenses for quarters, working sheds, additional houses and assistants.

In general, it may be said, that a working capital of about \$70,000 will be required, no risks are to be run. Compared herewith the value of a full crop of say, only 300 tons at \$300=90,000, which can be yearly obtained without considerably exceeding the regular expenses in salaries, etc. This will be highly taxed at \$40,000 and it is evident that abaca is a most profitable product.

Mr. Foreman gives an estimate of an estate in Albay (Luzon) thus: The outlay of capital is \$57,500, the yearly expenses \$7,750. The estate pays in crop (hemp) and buys the latter back from the coolies at less than the market price. The estate derives a profit of \$3,750 from this sale, and the total value of the crop \$72,000.

The land is bought planted with two years' old trees for \$50,000. Shed, press, houses, cattle, horses and carriages figure at \$6,500, \$1,000 are counted as "lost advances," a typical complaint in the "free labour" system, which the contract system is not quite exempt. Unfortunately Mr. Foreman does not state to what extent the second year's crop surpasses the first (really the "second" means the fourth year after planting). The number of stems cut must be far greater and the result in value higher.

Even in the first working year more than 30% on the whole outlay are recovered and the profit on the working account is almost 30%. In Borneo the facility of buying an estate "ready made," of course, is not to be reckoned on and the planter has to do all the work himself, while the Manila planter buys the land and the crop from the native. In compensation for the greater expenses the Borneo planter will have a more regular production and his own much cheaper labour. He by no means is forced to give half his crop away for the decoration and manages his estate without any troublesome rebellious natives.

The above estimate rests exclusively on the employment of hand labour. The question of decoration by machinery is not quite settled yet. It is said, that most of the machines employed break the fibre at about 4 feet. As the length of the fibre is one of the most important features of abaca, this defect is rather serious. It will, however, be possible to decorate at least the shorter strips cut, from the end of the fibre. The engine builders put the amount at 3,000 in 12 working hours which seems impossible considering the quality of the working men in a tropical estate. The decorator must be in use with a revolving cylinder of about 4" diameter with scrapers or knives placed at regular distances. The strips are introduced between this cylinder and an adjustable cushion and clean scraped with incredible quickness, the revolutions (about 200 in the minute) giving to the knives a surprising effect. After scraping one half, the strip is pulled back and the other half introduced, in the same way as this is done by the single worker at the pulling frame.

It is evident that decorating by machinery, with its enormous saving of hands, must be of the greatest advantage in a sparsely populated country like Borneo, where the labour has to be procured at considerable expense. One of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the tobacco estates has always been the high death rate among the coolies, of whom a large tobacco estate employs many hundreds; some have more than a thousand men in pay. A hemp plantation will by no means run into such figures, and besides the coolies would be spread over a greater surface, making the sanitation much easier.

If, therefore, a part of the crop would pass through the machinery, the number of coolies could be greatly reduced, even if the contention of the manufacturers, that a 14-H.P. plant (costing about 2,500 l.b. Liverpool) requiring 25 coolies would produce about 3,000 lbs. of cleaned fibre, is not correct, it would represent after our previous estimate, would represent a single man's work for sixteen months.

This machinery, effective in many ways, will be constructed in the near future, does not admit of any doubt. Too great interests are at stake and the antidivulian way of decorating may be soon enough a thing of the past. Many years will elapse before over-production sets in reducing the high prices now paid and the profit of the hemp industry, for a considerable time, will be unusually high. A stuff, which requires to be produced in three years for growing cannot be produced in the market at once and the first in the market will benefit most.

The prior one read a London broker's report about abaca, contending that even a quantity of 3,000 tons thrown into the market would not to a perceptible extent reduce the then current price of abaca.

The Germans in their new possession, the Carolines, bought apparently at an exorbitant price from poor beaten Spain, may still make good the money paid by further developing their plantations.

On the 26th of last month the *Oceania*, left for the Carolines with one or two botanists on board who will study in those islands several tropical products, which have been introduced on a small scale. One of the latter is a fibre plant—almost certainly abaca.

There is a German proverb, that the most dense peasants grow the heaviest potatoes ("Die dummensten Bauern haben die dicksten Kartoffeln") and it is not likely, that the *Saluti* Co. will forget to replace the doctor philosophy, as soon as his work of investigation is finished, with the man, who can grow potatoes and hemp, the man of theory with the practical planter. Needless to say, that for the latter an unusual degree of stupidity, as the proverb seems to imply, is not strictly required.

Mr. P. J. Glasgow, did not engage the services of a practical man in due time. After procuring, at great cost, several thousand young plants from the Philippines, the estate was opened up with a success which would have started the speculator from this country.

In two years, i.e. in a year less time than the Filipinos require for that work, perfectly developed clusters of stems more than four yards long had been obtained and this result was greatly to the credit of the superintendent, a well known scientific man of high standing. The botanical part of the business being finished, a practical estate manager ought to have been procured at any cost, to work out a good system of roads and the necessary drains, and to build permanent houses and sheds. The man of science perhaps knew too little of these requirements. Besides, being overstrained—at least entirely absorbed by his official work—he had no time to occupy himself especially with the superintendence of the estate.

The latter was worked by managers recruited from the casual unemployed, who, as a rule, had as little practical knowledge of estate work as the doctor and far less idea of managing working men. They seem never to have come to an appreciation of the requirements of the case, nor of the number of coolies necessary for the pulling of the fibre. Special funds for the latter were never demanded from the proprietor, invalids dismissed from the hospital, or jail-birds had a few weeks of leisure on the estate, enjoying a regular daily pay for their esteemed presence, and a happy *modus vivendi* without care or trouble set in, which brought the estate no further progress, but most effectively dealt with the funds sent from Europe. The original wooden buildings in the course of a few years decayed through neglect and the managers shifted their residence to Sandakan, 20 miles away from the estate. This happy Arcadian life was reflected by a return from the proprietor, who had long expected a good return from his laid out capital and rather unwillingly allowed the continuous drain on his purse, sent out a real planter to report about his property and, if possible, to put it on a reasonable footing.

The report was not very encouraging, but the man immediately saw the extraordinary possibilities of the case and demanded £2,500 for coolies, roads and drains, new houses, extension work and the upkeep of all this for about 14 years, after which time he pretended to be able to make the concern pay a very handsome return. The irate proprietor read the report of this new man and soon saw him—elsewhere. The estate was closed and ever since the waving leaves of banana and sugar cane in the rear of Sandakan have been reflected by the dark, over-shadowed waters of a deserted river. Years of work and many thousands of capital have been spent up to the present without result, and one of the most justified expectations of B. N. Borneo as a colony has been frustrated or, at least, delayed for many years.

And yet the capital employed in this plantation is not completely lost. A thorough clearing, removing of the over-ripe stems as well as the too exuberant growth of young shoots, re-building of houses and roads, and a staff of coolies alone is required to put the estate at once again in a working order. And this will scarcely, if at all, cost more than it would have cost at the closing of the estate. This is one feature of abaca planting, which raises the chances high, above that of the tobacco, the latter plant dies out in the year it is planted, while tea and coffee degenerate and are choked by herbs and wild growth of all kinds in a short time, causing an almost entire loss of the capital invested, after operations have been stopped.

The man whose report was so fateful for Sandakan estate, a Sumatra tobacco planter, who had privately studied the development of rubber for some time, put all consideration of this certainly valuable plant off and started, in his land of adoption, a propaganda for his new ideal, abaca. Like many another prophet his words counted for little in his own country. He studied carefully everything contained in a book about abaca, wrote a pamphlet on the subject of this hobby in three languages—Dutch, German and English. (The latter is as yet not printed), and at last obtained from the proprietor of the Sandakan plantation the lease of this concern. He is—Yours truly, F. M. J. S.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903.

DEATH OF MR. QUONG TART.

A RESPECTED CHINESE MERCHANT.

No more genuine or widespread regret, probably, would be occasioned by the news of the death of any citizen than will be caused by the announcement that Mr. Quong Tart, the popular Chinese merchant, has joined the great majority. Mr. Tart died last evening at his residence, "Gallipoli House," Ashfield, says the *Sydney News* of 27th July. He had only been ill for a few days. Last Monday he was forced to take to his bed by an attack of uric acid. He remained in attendance upon the patient until his death, the immediate cause of which was heart failure.

It was not generally known that Mr. Tart was in ill-health, none but his more intimate friends being aware of the fact. He was 53 years of age, and has left a widow and six children. Mr. Tart was a native of Canton, China. He came to Australia 39 years ago, when about 14 years of age, under the care of an uncle, a Chinese merchant, trading to Sydney. Soon after arriving here, he was taken into the household of Mrs. Simpson, and in the Simpson family, and in Mr. J. H. Want, M.L.C., he found kind friends, to whose assistance he owed much of his education and the success of his early life. For some years he worked on the goldfields in the Braidwood district, and afterwards he removed to Sydney, and with the money he had saved commenced business as a restaurateur, achieving success. In 1881 he visited China to see his parents, and was banqueting, prior to his departure, by Braidwood residents. While "home" he made arrangements for embarking in the tea trade, in which he was associated until his death, and he built up a large business.

The honoured and respected name which Mr. Tart had achieved here, brought him renown in his own country, and the late Emperor of China, in a complimentary letter to an English knighthood. Mr. Quong Tart was foremost in many philanthropic movements, and his charitable nature found the keenest pleasure in relieving distress in an unostentatious way, either among his own countrymen or among Europeans. He fulfilled the duties, in the respect of watching his countrymen's interests, of Consul-General for China, that office being non-existent. Letters, asking for advice or assistance, were continually reaching him from all parts of the Commonwealth.

When, on August 19 last year, he was the victim of a murderous assault at the hands of a robber, the citizens of Sydney entertained Mr. Tart in the most flattering way at the Town Hall, after his recovery, and presented him with a cheque for over £300. Mr. Tart many years ago embraced the Christian faith. Socially, he was an entertaining and agreeable companion, and his well-known predilection for singing "Scotch" songs has caused much amusement at many gatherings. In loving "Scotch" songs, he lost a citizen who always acted up to citizenship in the highest sense of the word.

The interment took place at Rockwood Cemetery.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

Much has been said of mining development in China, and the Government, now fairly in a financially critical period, has directed her attention towards this to alleviate her heavy expenditure. The heavy indemnity of 1895 was mainly the cause leading to the situation of this period which, as may be seen, has poured upon the people many miseries. In more ways than one the miner prefers Chinese to foreign share, rightly so. As recently appeared in the paper she tries to get the wealthy Southern merchant interested in mining enterprises. How far she will be successful in this part of her noble effort for the good of her country as well as her people remains yet to be seen, but it may be taken for granted that this effort will not be entirely in vain. There are some merchants who are always ready to invest capital in mining enterprise if only they can be assured that their capital would not be wrongfully wasted, but be properly and honestly used.

The mines in China are well-known to be rich and extensive, as reported by mining experts. They are the natural resources of China, untouched and sanctified by Fungshu. All the wealth of the people has been laid up there for ages, guarded constantly by the mountain gods, and when the wealth is taken out by well conducted processes, not only will the nation be enriched, but many idle and hungry people would find ample labour to make their lives happy though subject to conditions and surroundings more or less oppressive. Mining enterprise is not unknown in China, such enterprise as this has been started by means of pure native process from time immemorial.

So far the mines worked out under Chinese shareholders have not yet proved fruitful to the utter discouragement of their high-minded promoters, and this may be due to (1) lack of capital, (2) want of mining regulations, or (3) the superstition of the people. Very often a mine, however good, has to be abandoned on account of the superstition of the people, and even the Government to a certain extent, is powerless to quell the disturbances created by them. The superstition of the people may be removed as vapours in the air by the onward march of education and civilization, and the disturbance may be avoided by the issue of mining regulations. There are always political rumours in China, and this, of course, has much to do with the investment of mining capital. But the evil may easily be remedied when the Government takes a strong hand in her reform measures, and ere long there would be protection of lives and property throughout the whole empire, and then, and not until then, people would feel confident in any great enterprise, and even mining enterprise in China.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE FORMOSA SUGAR CROP.

TOTAL FAILURE REARED.

The sugar crop in Formosa this year appears to have failed. From the 22nd January last, when the exportation of new sugar to Japan was opened by the *Taihu Maru*, to the 22nd July, when the *Kelung Maru*, the last boat with sugar left, thirty-three steamers loaded with sugar at Amoy and thirty at Takow. The sugar shipped at Takow amounted to 19,147,410 kins, while that sent from Amoy registered 15,227,180 kins—making a grand total of 34,374,590 kins. When the amount shipped to Hongkong, Amoy, and other Chinese ports—252,300 kins—is added, the total shipment amounts to 34,626,890 kins. The value of sugar at \$5 per picul, the total will thus realise about \$1,731,000. The quantity of sugar shipped this year was about one-half of the quantity usually shipped in one season. The value, however, was about 60 or 70 per cent. of an ordinary year, which was due to the higher price ruling.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

SANDAKAN NOTES.

THE MURDER OF MR. WARDER.

The murderer of Mr. Warder is still at large. It now appears the murderer was a man whose house had been burnt down, by Mr. Warder's instructions, after refusal to pay poll tax, and this has, we understand, caused Mr. Consul General to interest himself in the matter, with a view to finding out the man by whose instructions a course was taken by the deceased officer. The more one hears of the matter the greater the regret, for—in addition to being a good officer to the Government—the late Mr. Warder seems to have been a very self-sacrificing son to a widowed mother at home.

PROVINCE CLARKE.

Rumours of trouble reach here from the new territory, and we hear a punitive expedition is being organised, though the whole matter is being kept very quiet.

MINERALS.

There is very little news about this. The coal expert has gone back to Tawao, to make further investigations. As to the Mineral Syndicate several discoveries of manganese ore are talked about and are expected to turn out trumps.

SULUS.

The Sulu Native Chief here has been exceeding his powers very considerably, and is about to be deported, along with several of his followers, in default of payment of heavy fines imposed by the Government. Datu Timbang, the chief in question, has never had the full confidence of the people here, and his banishment will not be regretted.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Mr. F. J. Moysey, Secretary to the Governor, has won the autumn handicap, beating Mr. Frank Beeson in the final round by 25, in the game of 300, the time being 1 hour and 9 minutes. The Governor was beaten, from scratch, in the semi-final by Mr. Moysey, who was conceded 75 points, and who, in turn, allowed Mr. Beeson 5 points in the handicap.

SLIPWAYS.

The Slipway of the China-Borneo Co. Ltd., appears to be making good progress, but the one started by the North Borneo Trading Co. seems to be standing still temporarily. It is very doubtful if two slipways would pay here, but there is certainly ample scope for one, for the possession of a fair sized slipway will certainly bring work over here from the Southern Philippines, in addition to which there will always be a fair amount of local work to be done. Beyond doubt Sandakan compares very favourably with Philippine ports in the matter of the cost of repairing and building of small craft, and we look to see a great extension of this class of work when a slipway is an accomplished fact here.

STEAMERS.

The *Nam Yong* brought up about 1,000 packages for this port on her last trip, and it is reported on very good authority that her owners intend placing a second boat on the Borneo run very shortly.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The *Nippon* and *Jiji Shimbun* are urging their countrymen to emigrate to the Mekong Valley. The Japanese Minister at Bangkok is said to have received the sanction of H.M. Chulalongkorn to the immigration of large numbers of Japanese subjects into Siam.



## TREATMENT OF PLAGUE CASES

## IN KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL.

The following report on plague cases treated in the Kennedy Town hospital, by Dr. J. C. Thomson, is reprinted from the Government Gazette of the 28th ult.

1. The honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the plague cases that have been treated in the Kennedy Town Hospital this year up to the 28th ult.

2. Two hundred and eighty-two cases of plague have been admitted to this date, of which 87 were discharged cured, 171 died and 24 are still in hospital, but all convalescent. All these 24 will almost certainly recover completely, and for purposes of my calculations in what follows I shall class them with those cured. As the epidemic seems practically over, future admissions to the hospital this year will probably scarcely interfere with general statements that may now be made; and this year's figures may, I think, be quite fairly compared tentatively with the total figures for previous years.

3. At the beginning of the epidemic, as fresh curative serum is not yet available locally, and as last year's experience sufficiently proved serum imported from Europe to be useless, I decided to continue trials, I had made to some extent in the two previous epidemics as to the curative value of oil of cinnamon. As an aromatic volatile oil it is antiseptic, and it absorbed into the blood unchanged, so I gave it in large doses in the form of the essence, in the hope that it might be absorbed in sufficient quantities to exercise its antiseptic action against the plague bacilli. After a further series of 30 cases, however, I abandoned it as useless.

4. The next series of cases, over a hundred in number, I treated on general principles, symptomatically, until the 18th of May, when you suggested to me a further trial of carbolic acid in larger doses than when I previously used it in this hospital.

5. I consented to make such further trial, though, I confess, without much hope of its proving of value. I had in 1901 used this drug in a series of over 200 cases in doses of 80 grains a day, and while the mortality in that year was 76.5%, slightly less than the average, I did not think it had been much affected by the treatment.

6. It was, I think, your proposal that one should begin with an initial dosage of 144 grains in 24 hours, but rapidly diminish the quantity given. I determined, however, to push the remedy to the utmost, and, while watching carefully against any appearances of poisoning, to give the drug in full doses as long as plague bacilli were present in the blood. Accordingly gave 144 grains of carbolic acid daily, divided into two-hourly doses (12 grains each), and administered, as two years ago, in a mixture flavoured with syrup of orange and chloroform water, in some cases over long periods. Inspector Knight, for instance, consumed over 2,500 grains of pure carbolic acid before his blood was free from plague bacilli.

7. With these enormous dosages, I expected evidence of carbolic acid poisoning to appear frequently, but it was practically unknown. In a few cases carbularia developed, but the omission of one or two doses was usually sufficient to clear the urine, and permit resumption of the remedy in full doses. In certain cases dyspeptic symptoms occurred, but in these greater dilution of the mixture with water was all that was required to overcome this obstacle to its consumption.

8. The absence of untoward symptoms is probably an incidental testimony to the purity of the apothecary's stock of carbolic acid, as carbularia is believed to be due more to impurities in the acid than to the drug itself.

9. As a result of observation of its use in a series of 143 cases, I consider carbolic acid in large doses the most hopeful means of treating plague thus far at our disposal in Hongkong.

10. Before looking at the actual figures, there are two circumstances that need to be mentioned, and for which due allowance must be made.

(1)—The treatment with carbolic acid was commenced late in the epidemic, at a stage when there is a greater natural tendency to recovery, the disease being invariably more virulent early in the season.

(2)—Coincidentally with my beginning the use of carbolic acid, Dr. Bell announced his modification of Ross's method for the examination of a thick film of malaria blood as a method for the examination of plague blood; and as a consequence of this improved means of diagnosis a much larger number of very mild cases, many of which would not have been diagnosed as plague in former years, were proved to be plague and sent to Kennedy Town. These cases swelled the proportion of cases recovered.

11. I should like in passing to express my sense of the great value of Bell's method for the diagnosis of plague. I at once put it in routine use both at Tung Wah Hospital and Kennedy Town Hospital. At Kennedy Town it has not only added to precision of diagnosis, but it has enabled one to watch more definitely the progress of the illness; and I have used this as I have mentioned, as my guide in the use of carbolic acid, while disappearance of this plague bacilli from the blood circulation has become a *sine qua non* before discharge from the hospital.

12. The Hospital Mortality of plague cases treated at Kennedy Town since the first outbreak of the disease in the Colony has been as follows:—

1894.....	76.0 per cent.
1895.....	76.0 "
1896.....	74.3 "
1897.....	81.8 "
1898.....	81.8 "
1899.....	77.5 "
1900.....	76.5 "
1901.....	85.1 "
1902.....	80.6 "
1903 (to 6th July).....	80.6 "

13. When all allowances, such as I have before referred to, have been made, I think it must be admitted that carbolic acid is of undoubted value in the treatment of plague, when given in such doses as to allow its sufficient concentration in the blood to exert its antiseptic action on the bacilli. It is, however, by no means a specific remedy, and while reporting thus favourably on its use, I would urge upon His Excellency's attention the desirability of carrying into effect before next epidemic season proposals already sanctioned for the production locally of a curative serum for the treatment of plague.

14. I attach a table showing the main facts regarding each of the plague cases admitted this year, entered in series in the order of their admission to hospital; and also notes in more detail with temperature charts of six typical plague cases, illustrating different forms of the disease, and some of their presenting features of peculiar interest.—I have, etc.

J. C. THOMSON.

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson,  
Principal Civil Medical Officer,  
&c., &c., &c.

CHOLERA has not yet been stamped out of the Russian cruiser *Orel* at Nagasaki, and one of the nurses who attended the cases in the hospital has died of the disease.

## A CHINESE OMPRADORE CASE.

## CHEONG KAM TI: THE NAM CHEONG FIRM.

At the Supreme Court on Monday before the Chief Justice Sir W. M. G. G. a case was heard in which Cheong Kam Tin, complainant, vs. Messrs. Meyer & Co., sued the Nam Cheong firm for the sum of \$37,104.65 being the amount due from the defendant firm upon twenty-five promissory notes for certain goods supplied. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bonnar (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley), the defendants' solicitors being Messrs. Ewins & Harston. The defendant firm did not appear in Court. The case for the plaintiff was set out as follows:—

The plaintiff is the complainant to Messrs. Meyer & Co. who carry on business as merchants at No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, in this Colony. The defendants are dealers in piece goods and carry on business at No. 27, Levee Street. The plaintiff is such a customer of the defendants as to be responsible to Messrs. Meyer & Co. for payment for all goods supplied by them to their Chinese customers. For some years the defendants have been in the habit of buying goods from Messrs. Meyer & Co. Between the 22nd of July, 1901, and the 3rd October, 1901, Messrs. Meyer & Co. sold and delivered to the defendants goods to the total value of \$37,104.65 in respect whereof the defendants gave to the plaintiff as such complainant twenty-five promissory notes whereby the defendants promised to pay to the plaintiff as such complainant various sums amounting to the said value. The plaintiff craves leave to refer to the said notes at the hearing. The said notes became due on various dates between the 31st July, 1901, and the 2nd January, 1902. The defendants have not paid the said notes or any money on account thereof. The plaintiff therefore claims the said sum of \$37,104.65 due upon the said notes together with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 27th day of March, 1902, till payment or judgment.

The following is the statement of defence:—

1. The defendant says that at the time when the twenty-five promissory notes referred to in the statement of claim were given, the plaintiff was and still is a partner in the defendant firm.

2. No account has been taken and no balance struck of the partnership property.

3. The defendant will object that the plaintiff's claim is not maintainable at law.

The reply reads as follows:—As to the allegations contained in the first and second paragraphs of the statement of defence, the plaintiff says that for a period of about 9 years prior to the 8th March, 1892, (that is to say, before the transactions referred to in these proceedings) he was a partner in the Nam Cheong firm. But on the said date the plaintiff with the consent of his co-partners retired from the said partnership and assigned his share therein to one Chan Hon Kee. Since the said date the plaintiff has had no interest in the business of the said firm. The plaintiff joins issue.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CHINA.

Long before the establishment of commercial intercourse with foreign countries when China was secluded from the rest of the world, the English language, now so popular and valuable, was totally unknown to the immense mass of Chinese people. From time to time there were some Roman Catholic priests who found their way to Peking, and these have been greatly instrumental in the translation of many books on science, in the early stage of China's western civilization. But they put on Chinese clothes and spoke the Chinese language. At the time of Dr. Morrison, the English mission, the English language was still little known, and the number of people who spoke it as well as the area where it was spoken, deserve little attention. The only place open to foreign trade then was Canton. The interpreters and other English-speaking Chinese were of a type different from those of the present day. They made themselves understood by gestures rather than by anything else, and yet, it is said, an interpreter was so valuable regarding his services that often he succeeded in making a large fortune for himself. Even pure and simple English was not used—there was no grammar, no Anglo-Chinese dictionary or school. So, it is evident, English-speaking became a sort of guessing work. Undoubtedly, mistakes were liable to be made on both sides, the speaker and the hearer, when the thoughts of each were expressed and understood in a way so peculiar and crude, and these mistakes, of course, were avoidable.

When Hongkong was ceded to the British Government in exchange for Canton, some Anglo-Chinese schools were set up. At first these schools had considerable difficulty in getting the desired students, for, in those days, English and all other foreign languages as well were despised by the Chinese. Then they scorned the idea of studying a foreign language. Gradually but steadily, as more ports were opened, more foreigners came and, as was natural, fresh opportunities presented themselves to the English-speaking Chinese. Astonishing as it was, enterprising Chinese found it quite worth their while to study English, as the pay at their command was such a tempting one. It was mainly through the gigantic efforts of the missionary body that many Chinese, especially of the poorer class, were taught the language, and it is remarkable to see how soon they picked it up.

Year after year the English language grows apace in China, considering the immense number of schools which have been built and the tremendous number of students engaged in its study. In Queen's College, Hongkong, alone it is believed that there is a yearly attendance of 600 Chinese students. What about St. John's College, Anglo-Chinese College, Hun-Yang College, etc., of Shanghai? What about the Peking University, the Tientsin University, and the Shansi University in the North? Besides those already mentioned, there are a good many other institutions where the English language is taught and spoken, and then, last of all, think of the private schools conducted by foreigners and Chinese in various ports. Many Chinese are now under the impression that it is not enough to learn the language, that something more essential still has to be done besides the mere acquisition of the language, that a profession should be taken up in connection with the study of the language. Others are of the opinion that the language has lost its value on account of the fact that so many people are able to acquire it and that their better give their sons a sound education in German, Russian or French.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## BERI-BERI.

Dr. Guérin, after long and careful experiments in Madagascar and Tonkin, has discovered an efficacious treatment for beri-beri by intramuscular injections of 1% solution of bichloride of mercury to 2% of serum of Hayem. The minimum number of injections has been two and the maximum six, so says his report, and the proportion of cures, amongst patients so treated, has been two-thirds.

## "ALHAMBRA" TOBACCO CO., LD.

## THE FOLLOWING IS THE GENERAL AGENTS' REPORT TO THE CONSULTING COMMITTEE ON THE PERIOD 1st JULY, 1902, TO 30th JUNE, 1903.

Manila, 30th July, 1903.  
To the Consulting Committee.

Gentlemen, In conformity with rule 53 of articles of association, we have the honour to hand you, under separate cover, inventory, balance sheet, profit and loss account per 30th June, 1903.

The last mentioned document shows a loss of \$7,570.77 (including the \$391.12 as carried over from last year's balance per 31st December, 1902) which we recommend to apply as follows:—

\$7,000 to be written off the Reserve fund, and \$570.77 to be carried forward.

We request you to have the accounts examined and audited, in accordance with article 54, after which they will be ready for the inspection of the shareholders in anticipation of the general meeting.

The cigar department has left a loss of \$3,554.66, which is chiefly due to the different strikes that took place.

A fair profit has been obtained on the sale of cigarettes, their demand having considerably increased.

As the factory owns no stock of leaf tobacco suitable for cigarettes, it becomes absolutely indispensable to raise the capital, the more so as we cannot afford to continue advancing funds to the Company.

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,  
HAER SENIOR & CO.'S Successors,  
General Agents.

Seen and con- (WARNER, BARNES & CO., LTD.  
firm: KUNZLE & STREIFF,  
SLOAN & MITCHELL.

BALANCE SHEET PER 30TH JUNE, 1903.

Liabilities.

Capital.....\$150,000.00

Reserve fund.....57,000.00

Loans against tobacco.....117,000.00

Hanco Español-Filipino.....80,783.90

Baer Senior & Co.....9,000.00

Sundry creditors.....13,551.69

\$427,380.59

Assets.

Cash: In hand.....\$1,276.26

At bankers.....333.21

\$1,609.47

Stocks in hand:

Tobacco leaf.....\$3,955.21

Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco.....18,845.22

Cigar boxes, labels, paper, etc.....33,894.91

356,695.40

Machinery.....21,334.50

Furniture and installation.....1,912.00

Various utensils.....27,589.79

Premises on Calle Azcaraga.....8,441.89

Sundry debtors.....7,570.77

Profit and Loss Account.....\$427,380.59

E. & O. E.

Manila, 30th June, 1903.

HAER SENIOR & CO.'S Successors,  
General Agents.

Examined and found correct according to the company's books.

JOHN A. MACKAY.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT PER 30TH JUNE, 1903.

Losses.

Balance carried over from yearly balance of 31st December, 1902.....\$391.12

Interest.....6,634.73

Machinery: 20% p. a. off \$24,762.26 6/12—10% \$2,476.23

1,905.88 12/12—20% 381.18

2,857.41

Furniture and installation: 33% p. a. off \$3,067.51 6/12—10% \$311.35

147.90 12/12—33% 49.30

560.55

Various utensils: amount written off.....226.00

Sundry debtors.....600.00

\$11,270.41

Profit's.

Tobacco leaf.....\$13.66

Cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco.....3,683.98

Balance.....7,570.77

\$11,270.41

E. & O. E.

Manila, 30th June, 1903.

HAER SENIOR & CO.'S Successors,  
General Agents.

Examined and found correct according to the company's books.

JOHN A. MACKAY.

We hereby state that Mr. John Mackay was appointed by us as Auditor for the company as being in our opinion a fit and proper person to carry out said audit.

KUNZLE & STREIFF,  
WARNER, BARNES & CO., LTD.  
SLOAN & MITCHELL.

## THE ARMS QUESTION.

A telegram to the Kokumin Shimbun says that in view of the proximity of the date (September 25th) when the two years' veto on importation of munitions of war into China expires, a conference of Foreign Representatives assembled in Peking, on which occasion the Russian Minister urged that the period of the veto should be extended. The other Ministers, however, took a different view. It is easy to understand, of course, that Russia should endeavour to perpetuate the impression of a disturbed state of affairs in China, especially since the prevalence of such an impression would lead to an enforced continuation of China's military impotence. At the same time Russian diplomats probably find the policy not at all palatable. It is hard for them to reconcile such displays of distrust with any theory of neighbourly friendship, and neighbourly friendship has always been kept in the ostensible forefront of their dealings with China.

It may be recalled here that this veto originally covered a period of three years and extended to all materials employed in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war. Owing, however, to Japan's intervention, not only was the period reduced to two years, but also the nature of the veto was changed to materials used exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war.

The Jiji Shimbun, commenting on the lapse of the veto, observes justly that its renewal could not have been warranted except by some fresh outbreak of disturbance in China. Our contemporary points also to the fact that Russia has never paid the least respect to the veto. She has freely imported arms into Chinese territory—Manchuria—for the purpose of equipping Manchurian free-booters who are Chinese subjects. Yet Russia is the Power which now presses for a renewal of this veto.

We doubt whether this last contention can be supported without reserve would it not apply also to the arms and munitions formerly imported by England at Wei-hai-wei for the use of the Chinese regiment—*Japan Mail*.

## SIAM'S PAPER CURRENCY.

The report of the Acting Financial Adviser on the operations of the Department of Paper Currency for the year 1902 has been issued. Mr. Williamson, whom we (*Bangkok Times*) have to thank for a copy of the report, held charge as Director of the Department to the end of the year 1902.

The actual work of the department commenced on the 23rd September, when notes of a further value of Tcs. 62,110 were issued to the public, and from this time onward the circulation continued to expand in a highly satisfactory manner, as will be seen from the figures given below showing the value of the notes outstanding on the last day of each month.

Date.	Value of notes in circulation.
30th September 1902 (1902)	Tcs. 312,575
31st October 1902 (1902)	" 1,014,040
30th November 1902 (1902)	" 1,638,395
31st December 1902 (1902)	" 2,351,770
31st January 1903 (1903)	" 3,355,093
28th February 1903 (1903)	" 3,591,685
31st March 1903 (1903)	" 3,479,105

Your Royal Highness will observe that the work of progress declined towards the end of the year, the increase during February being only some Tcs. 236,000 against an average for the previous four months of Tcs. 6,000 and that during the month of March the circulation actually decreased by Tcs. 112,880. This was due to the very large and unexpected encashment of notes which took place in the first fortnight intervening between the 23rd February and the 6th March, during which time the Currency office paid off notes of no less value than Tcs. 1,078,000, of which Tcs. 1,030,000 went to the Banks.

The highest point reached during the year was on the 21st February, when the circulation stood at Tcs. 3,666,310 and there seems little reason to doubt that but for the check received between the dates above mentioned, the value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year would have been little, if any, short of Tcs. 50,000. Even as it is the figure actually attained, viz. Tcs. 3,479,105, may be regarded as a highly satisfactory one for just over six months' working and as an indication of a real want when the Currency notes have supplied.

The success of the scheme (on which, I think, the Government may reasonably congratulate itself) is all the more striking when it is remembered that the Government notes have to compete to some extent with the issues of the three foreign Banks which have branches at the Capital, and that no attempt whatever has been made to force the circulation in any way. Even officials, not to draw salaries and allowances at the Treasury, have been urged to continue to be, at perfect liberty to receive either notes or coin at their pleasure, and the fact that the Treasury can only obtain its notes by purchase in cash from the Currency office, is an additional guarantee against any undue accumulation of paper, with its consequent inflation of the apparent circulation. As a matter of fact the stock of notes in the Treasury rarely exceeds Tcs. 50,000 in value and is only replenished when the necessity for doing so actually arises.

The heavy tenders of notes by the Banks during February and March, referred to in the preceding paragraph, were due entirely to the scarcity of money which prevailed towards the latter end of the year, consequent on the great demand for coin created by the briskness of the export trade. The Banks, who are at times considerable holders of Government notes, finding their cash resources reduced by the calls made on them to negotiate the exporters' bills, sent over successive batches of notes to Currency office for coin, and although the effect of this was to largely reduce the circulation for the time being, the incident is instructive as showing the convenience of a strictly convertible Government note issue. At times when money is plentiful, Banks and other large holders of coin, are glad to keep a portion of their cash balance in notes, representing as they do considerable value in small bulk and economy of storage room, while in seasons of monetary scarcity all sorts of notes are actually required for business purposes and can be immediately converted into coin by presentation at the Currency office. This is a convenience which the Banks could not obtain by the exclusive employment of their own papers, and probably explains to some extent the undoubted popularity of the Government issue.

## THE SIKH RELIGION.

By means of his two lectures on the religion and history of the Sikhs Mr. Macauliffe has performed a signal service both to the Government of India and the private student. In the first lecture, upon which we have already commented, he showed how by precept and practice the Sikh Gurus built up a noble system of ethical mores; in the second, he described the manner in which the heroic ethics of the Gurus became embodied in one of the most remarkable fighting nations of which history has any record. The first lecture was, perhaps, the more interesting for the reason that it gave the clue to the genesis of that martial temper which played so remarkable a part in the historical development of Northern India and furnished a striking example of the unity of idea and aim by which all the vital religious systems of humanity have been inspired. Mr. Macauliffe entered a protest against the tendency to which most Europeans are subject of considering the Sikh religion a merely heathen superstition, and deeming the spiritual happiness and loyalty of its professors a negligible matter. The protest is well founded, and we do not think that any one who has heard or read Mr. Macauliffe's exposition is likely to flinch in this direction again. To find a parallel to the stirring history of the Sikhs we must go back to the beginning of European history, to the epics of Greece and Scandinavia with their constant glorification of the heroic virtues which might be suggested, with more than a superficial show of justification, from nowhere outside the sacred literature of the Hebrews shall we find anything to stand beside the mingled fervour and steadfastness which is the enduring characteristic of the teaching of the Gurus. Perhaps it would not be wide of the mark to suggest that the fervid monotheistic faith which was the inspiration of the Hebrew and Sikh alike in the greater ages of their national history accounts in a measure for the continual resemblances between their utterances, their general conception of duty as warfare, and the magnificent confidence, in which they went forth to battle. Mr. Macauliffe quoted the words of the Persian writer Khaf Khan, of the death of Gobind Singh, the last and greatest Guru, the manner of farewell to the world is irresistibly reminiscent of the death of Socrates. Gobind Singh's legacy to his people was the memory of a superb constancy and heroism, coupled with the final injunction to follow the teachings of the Gurus and to obey the "Sahib Granth" as the visible embodiment of their departed leaders, and with that call to the Everlasting which was never omitted by the Sikhs, for as he affirmed, "those who remember the True Name render their lives profitable, and, when they depart, enter the mansions of bliss."—*Frederick of India*.

THERE are about 1,000 Chinese students in Japan, of whom 100 are young ladies, and they are all said to have progressive tendencies.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

## IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS.

As mentioned in our issue of 17th ultimo, the Conseil Supérieur of Indo-China was to meet on the 28th August at Saigon. The sittings which are not open to the public have now commenced and the work has been divided into four sections or commissions, as follows:—

The first commission, which is presided over by General Cornaton, commander-in-chief, with Messrs. Guillemot, Brenier, Testu, Babin, Schlegels, Viterbo and Gage as members, will examine all military and naval matters, public works, railways, commerce and agriculture.

The second commission has for its chairman M. Rodier, Lieutenant-Governor of Cochinchina, Messrs. Luce, Daurand-Forgues, Duchemin, Baogart and Hardouin as members. They will inquire into questions connected with legislation, organisation and general administration, such as the state of Cochinchina, Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, Laos and Kwangchow Wan, the judicial, customs and postal services, the registration department, the school of medicine, the bacteriological institute of Nhatrang, the raising of the tax on native spirits, the organisation and recruiting of Annamite fusiliers, the geographical service of Indo-China, the French school of the Far East, the stamp duties and regulations, native labour, the export tax on cinnamon, and the exemption of all export tax on pepper.

The third commission, called the Finance and Budget Commission, is under the chairmanship of M. Adam, the members being Messrs. Auvergne, Crayssac, Cunier, Paris and the *Atch Lhuoc*. The work of this commission is to adjust the general Budget of Indo-China for 1904, the local budgets of Cochinchina and Tonkin, the budget referring to the loan of eighty million francs, the local budgets of Annam, Cambodia, and Laos, of the military territories of Tonkin and of the territory of Kwangchow Wan.

The fourth commission is also one of Finance, with M. de Lamoignon, resident superior of Cambodia, as president, and Messrs. Mahé, Ferland, Vandelet, Col de Fontenay, as members. Under the headings of "Adjustment of the Budgets of previous years" and of "divers accounts and affairs," they will examine the administrative account of the 1902 General Budget, the two hundred million francs loan account of January 1903, the administrative accounts of various Budgets for 1902, viz. Cochinchina, Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, Laos, military territories and Kwangchow Wan, the administrative account of the eighty million francs loan for 1902, the financial situation, the local pension funds for 1902, the accounts of the registration, postal and customs departments for 1902.

The Governor-General, the General Commander-in-chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, the *Atch Lhuoc*, and the Resident Superiors, of the countries forming what may be termed the French Indo-China Unions, the directors of Public Works and of Customs, the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and of Agriculture, and the heads of government departments have all gathered at Saigon to assist at the deliberations of the Conseil Supérieur. Kwangchow Wan, however, is not represented.

There is the usual accompaniment of dinners, balls and torchlight processions, besides brilliant *batailles de fleurs*, when a \$1,000 prize is to be awarded.

## THE EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

The exports of India for the year 1902-1903 were 3.8 per cent larger than in 1901-1902 and far in excess of any previous year and reached unprecedented proportions. Rice plays a prominent part in the shipments of cereals. The United States which have become wheat suppliers to the wheat-eating nation of the West, India has come to play in normal seasons a somewhat similar rôle to the rice-eating nations of the Far East and Middle East. Full and abundant crops in Burma enabled India last year to ship half of its surplus to Asiatic countries, from the Straits to Philippines and Japan. The whole volume of trade aggregated 47 millions of cwt., valued at 18.73 lakhs of rupees—the highest level known.

The export of wheat exceeded half a million tons and those of millet and pulse a quarter of a million.

After a period of prolonged depression coffee showed signs of a slight revival. The exports, last year, increased and prices were more remunerative. But the trade generally has been entirely unhelped by the competition of Brazilian coffee and a slight idea can be formed of the dislocation of the trade when it is mentioned that the same quantity of export realised in 1898-99 42 lakhs of rupees more than it did last year.

Tea has fallen upon bad times. After continued decreasing shipments for so many years exports showed a slight improvement last year, but the



THE C. E. AND M. CO.'S PREMISES DESTROYED.

[illegible]

**"OUT OF THE RUINS OF  
THE OLD."**

The Hankow correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing on 18th ult., says :—

*TIENTSIN.*

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A letter just received from Newchwang says that the Russians give frequent expression to the opinion that they will be forced to fight Japan this autumn. They are not apparently happy in the prospect, but say her continued aggression leaves them no alternative. It had been suggested that a winter warfare would suit Japan best. I am a little doubtful on this point. The correspondent continues: The 4th August will always remain a red-letter day in the annals of Newchwang history, as the anniversary of the Boxer attack on the foreign settlement, and occupation of the port by the Russians which will never be forgotten by those who were present. This year it was celebrated by a house warming in the new Russian consulate where Mr. and Madame Grosse entertained their numerous friends. The ceremony of consecrating the new building was very simple, and after which all the guests are requested to sign their names in the visitors' book as they passed to the dining-hall where a substantial lunch was served. After the usual national toasts were drunk, our host in a most humorous speech, proposed the health of the ladies. The party was photographed on the balcony, thus terminating a very pleasant function. Mr. and Madame Grosse made an excellent host and hostess; they were unrelenting in their endeavours to make the guests comfortable, and are to be congratulated on the popularity they have achieved during their short residence in this port.

It is worthy of note, however, though my correspondent does not mention it, that the

with curiosity on Manchuria and Newchwang but we need to watch Corea. That is where events of interest are going to take place unless indeed a still larger order in the way of Tientsin itself is attempted.

comfortable in Tientsin. If the weather holds up however, I am contemplating my first visit to this resort next week. It rather shocking to have worked here for seven years without visiting either Peking or Tientsin, and people are to think me not enjoying the game and my life. I am, however, playing the people by my aloofness. I am sure you will probably receive a somewhat detailed account of the health resort concerning which accounts have been as yet slightly scrappy.

Trade is dull and residents duller here. Real estate business what with so many away and trade so bad, is almost at a stand-still and the stores complain they never had a worse season. Yet they are expanding, building additions to their premises and increasing their staffs. But it is a mistake of the spirit of speculation and luxury pervading the ports, and is prompted rather by the desire to shout each other down rather than justified by business prospects. Tientsin is passing through a critical period and an artificial and unwholesome semblance of prosperity makes the quidnuncs shake their heads. The Russo-Chinese and German Banks after vainly trying to induce the other banks to follow suit, have, I believe, decided to raise their rate from 7% to 9% on overdrafts and loans, which will have an unfavourable effect in some quarters. I do not know yet whether this applies to present, or only new loans.

The Chamber of Commerce appear to have done nothing as yet in regard to the currency matter. Some delay has occurred and the matter has lapsed for the time being.

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*CHINA AND THE POWERS.*

### RUSSIA'S "RIGHTS" ON THE YALU.

NOTES FROM SAIGON.

THE ALLEN CASE IN MANILA

Against the decision of Collector Shuterji

The statement, that such a decision will jeopardize the interests of British trade in the Philippines, must be amusing to those most directly affected in Manila. If there is a demand for English consular assistance in the Philippines, it is not probable that it will be here to supply the deficiency? It certainly would appear to be simple enough to make the contract after the arrival of the employee. In fact all Mr. Allen will have to do will be to tear up his old contract, go over to Hongkong and return on the next steamer, make a new contract and go to work. It would appear to be perfectly fair to give a technicality with another nationality. The business of British houses will not be crippled by the decision, where they want to employ Americans or not.—*Manila Times*.

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The British steamer *Vinago*, while on a trip from Hongkong to Cebu, struck a large rock projecting from the island of Hermiana, Menado, on Friday night, says the *Caprice* of the island. The *Vinago* was commanded by John H. Parker, and the crew, numbering eight, had reached here yesterday declare that little harm is entailed for saving the steamer.

A treacherous current of great force is always encountered near the shores of Hermiana Menado, and it is believed that the pilot miscalculated his ground and neglected to avoid passing through the turbulent channel.

The ruined vessel was consigned to Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., and little of value was left on board because of the improbability of its successfully floating her.

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clude on the part of Japan.<sup>4</sup> Having  
 en the potential enemy of Russia cre  
 noblest sentiments the writer now a  
 te a different attitude, and apparently v

The accused stated he was an electrician. He went to Hongkong from America on an American ship. On arrival at Hongkong he met three Russian Jews who told him he could get to Singapore for \$6, the sum they had paid from Singapore to Hongkong. They advised him to go on board a Singapore boat steamer and purchase a ticket. He boarded the *Arracone Apar*, but did not meet any of the men from whom to purchase a ticket. He slept in the wheelhouse and when discovered by the crew was willing to work his passage.

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devoted to the benefit of the community generally. Trade, continues Sir Ridgeway, advanced with rapid strides during the halcyon days of the tea trade, when the revenue of the office, in 1900-1901, the total value of tea exports, reached 2,295 lakhs—the highest figure ever reached—against 1,624 lakhs when he took over the office. The most salient feature has been the very increasing quantity of tea exports which reached a total of 19½ million pounds, or an increase of 20 millions of pounds over the previous twelve months. The heavy increase, occurring simultaneously with excessive supply from India has been for the first time a boon for the country and the industry concerned for some time decidedly depressed. The Governor concludes, however, that the present time to prospect is "by no means a promising one."

assaults with the knife, is the great problem of the Criminal Administration of Ceylon, and at the same time its "halcyon period." Vigorous measures of severity of punishment may bring about a temporary diminution, but it must be confessed that there can be no radical improvement under the new generation, under the influence of education and discipline, arises "in which the same instincts of revenge and retaliation have been replaced by a mastery of reason and humanity." Considered as a whole Sir Ridgeway's optimism is justified by the present position of Ceylon. There may be, he admits, a check to the remarkable good fortune of the last few years, and that one day the revenue will reach its culminating point. That day, however, is not yet in sight and the Governor observes "there is every sign that the prosperity of the Colony, the means to increase and alter, and occasionally a cross current may interfere with our progress, the tide of our affairs is, I believe still at flood."

An Indian paper just to hand says that Governor of Ceylon and Lady West Ridgely leave Colombo on the 17th or 18th of November by the Bibby liner *Shropshire*, after making an extensive tour through the island, and may have been transhipped at H. E. H. to Governor of Ceylon. It is highly desirable, as Ceylon contemporary, that there should be no interregnum. The happiest arrangement can remember was Sir Arthur Havelock's reception by Sir Arthur Gordon, who sailed five hours' later. We hope that the Governor will arrive not later than the steamer following Sir West's departure. If the arrangement, or something like it, is completed, it will be a most successful transition from the old to the new, and will be a mark of the present date.

A RUMOUR was given considerable circulation in Manila, to the effect that frauds had been discovered in connection with the Government purchase of carabao in Shanghai. The rumour held that the death rate among the animals in the immunizing camps was being padded by the immunized carabao were being re-ordered as newly purchased stock. It was further stated that the Government had cognizance of the fact that frauds were being perpetrated, and that an investigation had been begun. A representative of the *Cadnews* called on Commissioner Smith and inquired concerning the matter. Commissioner Smith replied: "There is nothing in the report. The Government has had its representative on the ground all the time."

17-2-1957

SOME LINKS OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC LINE  
FOR THE FIRST MESSAGE.

There are some highly interesting facts connected with the opening of the Pacific cable, from San Francisco, on July 4, which, notwithstanding the amount of matter already published, either escaped attention altogether, or been passed with a mere mention. There are some important bits of electrical information with which the public is not familiar which had a bearing on the occurrence and which are absorbingly interesting.

The fact that the electrical current in the world consisted in part of two wires of New York and the New Jersey Telephone Company between the telephone building in New York City and that at Oyster Bay, where President was staying at the time, seemed have escaped general attention. A part of length of these wires, from New York to Jamaica, is underground, and in this portion the circuit it was equipped with the points, the right to which were recently chased at a high price by the American Telephone Company. These coils are "thing more nor less" than connections points determined by a scientific law between the wires constituting a cable, and their pose is so to diffuse the fugitive currents in a wire constantly gathering from all sort sources that they will not disturb the equilibrium necessary for easy communication between distant points. A cable equipped with Pupin coils is said by electrical engineers to be "an efficient conductor of signals." It is much greater than that of an ordinary wire, with a current of such low tension it is constantly trying to help other wires, helping it to carry theirs.

A similar device in the overhead part of same line consists simply in crossing courses of parallel wires, both vertically and horizontally at stated distances; the wires, of course, being kept apart at the crossing points as at all others. This, it is said, effectively alternates the positives and negatives and is rid of the influences of induction.

Another interesting fact in connection with this part of the circuit was also disclosed. James M. Bigler, the line foreman of the telephone company, who was in charge of the switchboard at the Oyster Bay exchange, where the telephone wires were plugged into circuit with the special wires to the Presidential office, Mr. Bigler said:

"These two wires have been kept absolutely clear for the Oyster Bay-San Francisco circuit, but the sending of the messages around the world would not have been retarded or interrupted in the least if we had been talking over the same wires all the while between Oyster Bay and New York. In fact, the wires might have been carrying duplex, triplex and quadruplex telegraphic messages, and also being used for the transmission of speech at the same time without the slightest disturbance to any of the three, four or five lines of communication over them."

In fact, within ten minutes after the last message was sent from Oyster Bay, the newspaper men were using these same wires forwarding their accounts of the opening cable to their offices by telephone.

One of the most interesting portions of the land line through which the messages are sent in the world passed was a case of relics of folk who were great steps in electrical progress and development which was in the possession of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company, New York City. This case contained, connected by a slender copper wire, which was a part of the Oyster Bay-San Francisco circuit, a series of the wire over which Professor S. F. Morse sent the first message by Morse telegraph. This relic was presented to William L. Hammer, consulting electrical engineer, who owns the case and its contents, by the son of Alfred F. Vail, Mr. Morse's partner in 1833. The second relic was a series of the wire over which Professor Alexander Graham Bell and T. A. Watson, his assistant, experimented in the transmission of an electric speech from 1875 to 1877 at No. 5, Exeter Street, Boston. It was presented to Mr. Hammer by the son of Mr. Vail on February 22, 1894.

The third relic is a section of the Atlantic cable over which the first message under the ocean was sent. It was given Mr. Hamn in 1880 by Cyrus W. Field.

In the centre of the case is an electric plug or fuse, used in London on January 1882, to connect the first incandescent ever lit from an electric lighting central station. It was the invention of Thomas A. Edison who was used at the installation of the Holborn Viaduct three thousand light station.

The fifth relic is a bit of the first trolley circuit which was erected at Richmond, V. 1888. It was presented to Mr. Hamm by Frank I. Sprague.

Two insulated wires twisted together substitute the sixth relic. They were a part of the circuit used by President Cleveland in stating the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago on May 1, 1893, and given to Mr. Hammer by Lock Etheledge, who was in charge of the signalling apparatus.

The seventh relic was a section of the tube used on April 22, 1856, by Dr. MacFarlane Moore to light vacuum tubes in the laboratory of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. This was the first illuminating vacuum tube with vacuum tubes.

The eighth relic, a large piece of insulating cable, is a section through which the first rent of electricity from the Niagara Electric Power Plant was transmitted on 16, 1895.

Carefully mounted on the top of the ca  
a short section of the deep sea portion - c  
near American Pacific cable and throu

The cut end, or cross section, of the cable is an interesting study, as it discloses the method of construction. In the center is the principal conductor, a copper wire, one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Surrounding this centre is a tier of much smaller

wires, lying lengthwise of the conductor, in perfect contact with it. This contact and continuity of the smaller wires would make the circuit, even if the main conductor were broken. The whole filament of copper

is enclosed in a mass of half-vulcanized percha, which insulates them. The joint of gutta percha and copper is covered with jute yarn to serve as a cushion between the core and the ar-

The core, however, is made of cushion and the gutta serena is surrounded by a belt of brass sheathing insulation from the terebo and marine borers. It is a brass tape wound around the insulation. The armour coat of tier of iron and steel wires, lying in the case of the cable, almost in contact with other, the only separation between them, the preservative tape with which they wound. Outside the whole is a thick wind the same preservative material, the object which is to prevent corrosion of the arm. The diameter of the deep sea portions of cable is a little more than three-fourths inch. The shore sections are much stiffer and heavier to resist the force of the breeze and currents and the strain and wear on the coral reefs.



MR. Gegg, manager of Kennedy Horse Repository, kindly informs us that, early in September, an Australian horse-dealer is expected here by the *Chingtu* with some handsome walers which will be for sale. There is good chance for gentlemen who require good polo ponies, which are considered very scarce just at present.



THE O. S. K. steamer *Taiboku Maru*, which left Kobe for Formosa via ports on 24th ult., collided with a junk of 60 tons burthen, name unknown, off Matsushima, Bitchu province, the same night at 9.40. The crew were saved and the junk was abandoned.

Six months' hard labour, the first and last weeks to be spent in solitary confinement was the sentence passed by Mr. Sercombe Smith, at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday, upon a celestial for stealing two enamel basins from a furniture shop in Wellington Street yesterday afternoon.

ACCORDING to the *San Francisco Call* of the 6th ult., the relatives of the late Mr. George H. Ferguson, chief engineer of the P.M. steamship *Siberia*, who died at Kobe last June of pneumonia after a fall on the *Siberia*, "have been advised to bring suit for damages against the Pacific Mail Company" on the charge of criminal negligence.

At the police court at Newcastle (N.S.W.), on the 30th July, Ah You was fined £100, or in default three months' hard labour, for having smuggled from the steamer *Easter*, while lying at Carrington Dyke, 14 lbs of opium, the duty on which amounted to £100. Water-cooler Scott had a long and exciting chase before he captured the Celestial.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha (The Oriental Steamship Company) is negotiating, says the *Asahi*, with N. D. L. Steamship Company to charter the steamer *Kiautschow* (12,000 tons) in view of certain special purposes. According to Japan exchanges the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is said to have bought the German mail steamer *Kiautschow* for 3,000,000 marks.

AN old coolie without any fixed abode was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning for breaking into a house at Kowloon City and stealing a cow and one calf value about \$70, besides two water buckets containing potatoes. The defendant who has previous convictions against him was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to be placed in the stocks for an hour.

INFORMATION has been received from the military authorities that the gun practice at a target which was to be held on the 2nd instant from Stonecutters' Island, has been postponed, owing to bad weather, till the 16th instant, or, if the weather is not favourable on that day, till the 18th instant. Practice will commence at about 7 a.m. and end at about 9 a.m. if the range is clear.

On her last trip from Manila the *Rosetta Maru* brought a general cargo, and nearly half a million Mexican currency. Of the latter there were three distinct shipments, one of \$150,000, one of \$100,000, and one of \$100,000. Among the passengers were four Japanese women, who came on the vessel from Hongkong and are being returned, having been refused admission to these islands.

A MEMORIAL placed in St. John's Church, Ladywood, Birmingham, by the Navy League to perpetuate the name of Walter Grounolds, of H.M.S. *Terrible*, was unveiled by Mr. Arnold White. Grounolds was the champion shot of his time in the British Navy, and died at Hongkong while on active service. He was a native of Birmingham, and was educated at St. John's National Schools.

MR. George Waller Lambie, the well known chief officer of the steamer *Kwangle*, died at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 23rd ult. The late Mr. Lambie was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He possessed a wide acquaintance in steamship circles. The flag at the Mercantile Marine Officers Association in Shanghai was placed at half mast out of respect for the deceased officer.

JOHN ADAMS, a seaman from the *Humber*, was charged before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith this morning with assaulting an Indian constable while in the execution of his duty on the Praya East, and also with behaving in a disorderly manner while at No. 2 Police Station. He was discharged on the first offence as the evidence was contradictory, and on the second was fined \$5 or seven days.

IT would seem that the mosquito is doomed, as it is reported that a deadly destroyer has been discovered in the shape of a parasite, named *Agamocnemis culicis*, which has its habitat in the abdomen of the mosquito. Infection takes place in the larval or pupal stages of the mosquito, and the noxious insects are sluggish and short-lived, and the females do not breed.

A PEKING despatch states that the works in connection with the repair of the part of the buildings of the Board of Revenue lately destroyed by fire, will be postponed for the time being, owing to unfavourable fengshui, the much dreaded "Wind and Water" conditions. The minor portion of the work will be started at once, while the main hall will not be touched until next year, but the whole work must be finished within one year.

AN examination open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for appointments in the Civil Service of India or for Eastern cadetships in the Colonial Service or for clerkships in the Home Civil Service, will take place in London commencing on the 1st August, 1904. Copies of the regulations, syllabus of subjects of examination and forms of application to be filled up by candidates, may be obtained on application at the Colonial Secretary's office.

WE are informed that robbers are busy in the San Wai, and Kong Mong districts. There is scarcely a night that passes without a few houses in the district being robbed, and in many cases the inmates seriously wounded, if not killed. A certain native land owner had to confine himself to his hut for weeks without being able to venture out, until one night he made good his escape to another province leaving his paddy-fields with no one in charge.

THE crews of the Japanese schooner *Tenryu Maru* and nine other vessels, two hundred and fifty men all told, were arrested some time ago by the Russian authorities at Kamchatka for fishing in Russian waters. The crews were sent to Vladivostok on the 16th July. They were released after being tried and 150 of them arrived at Shimodake by the *Ataka Maru* yesterday. The remaining 100 men were expected there by the *Isa Maru* on 25th ult.

A GERMAN telegram dated Tsingtau, 27th ult., says:—Twenty-five mostly heavily sentenced criminals, who were occupied in building a street near Syllang, knocked down a German soldier on police duty and wounded three Chinese policemen. Twenty-one of them then fled. The troops of the Garrison of Tsingtau, are patrolling the country and have already captured several of the men. The soldier was brought to the hospital, where he was found to have had his skull fractured in different places.

A WARD-boy was dismissed from the Government Civil Hospital on the 1st instant, for misconduct. Late the following night he reappeared on the first floor of the Hospital dressed like a patient, and the ward-boy on duty seeing him making his way to boxes became suspicious and stopped him, with the result that he was handed over to a policeman. At the Magistrate's Court on Thursday he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FIRE broke out at about 5.00 on Wednesday afternoon at No. 4, Yu Ming Lane. The brigade under Inspector Baker made for the scene, and on arrival the fire had got a good hold on the building. Every effort was made on the part of the brigade and the fire was soon extinguished, with the first and second floors entirely gutted and the ground floor totally damaged by the water. The property on the premises was insured for \$1,100.

In the long statement which Marshal Su made out in the Board of Punishments and sent up to the Throne a few days ago, he laid the sad state of affairs in Kwangsi province at the door of the degraded Governor Wong Chih-Chun and prayed the Throne to bestow due consideration on the defence he has thus made out for himself. The general belief in Peking is that, after all, the death sentence the Marshal has already received, will be commuted.

THE *Nippon Maru* on arriving at San Francisco on July 30 was placed in quarantine for fumigation. She went on the dry dock at Hongkong and under a new regulation of the marine hospital service she had to be fumigated at San Francisco. She was the first liner arriving from the Orient to come under the new law. There was no sign of any sickness on board the steamer and the cabin passengers, after being carefully examined, were allowed to land.

THE State Department at Washington received a telegram last month from Chen Chung, president of the Chinese Reform Society of San Francisco urging that the United States Government should use its influence in preventing the delivery of Chinese reformers at Shanghai to the Chinese Government for trial. No action has been taken by the U.S. Government in the matter beyond instructing its representatives in China to insist upon a strict construction of treaty rights.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Justices' room, at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of considering an application from Louis Comar for a publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situated at No. 61, Des Voeux Road, Central, under the sign of "The Main Hotel." The Magistrates present were Messrs. J. H. Kemp, F. W. Lyons, F. R. Wood, F. Browne and C. D. Melbourne. The licence was unanimously refused.

THE first batch of autumn gillies consigned to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., which arrived on Thursday, the 20th ult., were sold by public auction in the Company's sales yard on Monday, says the *N. C. D. News*. Several of the most prominent racing members of the community were present at the auction, and the bidding on the most fancied lots was brisk. The prices were good, the figures realised being: Tails 410, 305, 235, 215, 190, 175, 125, 115, and 100.

THE Mitsui Bishi Dockyard Co. are building four steamers for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at their Nagasaki Dockyard. The *Inaka Maru* is a vessel of 1,900 tons, while the *Nikko Maru* is of 5,100 tons, the *Ceylon Maru* 3,000 tons and the *Tango Maru* 7,000 tons. The *Inaka Maru* was delivered to her owners on the 30th ult. and the *Nikko Maru* is almost finished. The keel of the *Ceylon Maru* was laid last month and the material for the *Tango Maru* has just been ordered from abroad.

THE Swatow correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes:—Two boats from the *Luangtung* were run down off Breaker Point by the *Empress of India*, were towed in here two days ago by fishermen. About fifteen of her crew have been lost. The captain, commander, and a lieutenant stood on the bridge as the ship went down; the two latter were picked up by *India's* boats. The reporter for the *China Mail* seems to have got at sea in his facts when he makes a 1,600 h.p. composite cruiser overtake and pass an *Empress*.

THERE was a report current in the Colony on Tuesday to the effect that the Imperial German mail steamer *Zieten* had collided with a fishing junk near Cape D'Aguiar. On inquiry being made by our representative at the office of the agents this morning we learn that the rumour was without foundation. It seems that the *Zieten*, when passing Gap Rock early yesterday morning, signalled to the lighthouse that she wished to call at the harbour and go alongside the pier. The people on the rock mistook the signal and reported to Hongkong that she had come to grief.

IT was unfortunate that the entertainment at St. Patrick's Club on Monday evening was spoiled by rain as the Committee and the stage managers (Messrs. Burgess and Rogers) spared no pains to make it a success. The Club's strong band was well received, and the songs by Messrs. H. Gilbert, J. Moore and D. Knight were greatly appreciated. Mr. W. T. Burgess in his song *Silence reigned supreme* was vociferously encouraged. The dance, performed by Master and Miss Rocha, was perhaps the greatest treat of the evening.

THE first general meeting of the Taku Tug and Lighter Company took place at Shanghai at the office of the agents on Monday, the 24th ult. There were present Messrs. Prentice, Seaman, Korff, Such, Wriggins, Macray, Dobie, Mauchan, Love, Young, and Gove (Directors), and Mr. Platt (Legal Adviser). This meeting was called in compliance with the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, but being merely the formal statutory one, no business of note was transacted.

In the concluding article, published on Saturday, of the specially contributed series on "Abaca: the Philippine Staple Industry," the writer alluded to the Banjarese labourers. These are a mixed race of Dayaks and Javanese. Banjarmasin in Southern Borneo was formerly an independent sultanate derived from an old Javanese colony. The Javanese themselves are a mixture of "Famils" and the aborigines of Java; while the latter seem to be represented (with an admixture of Malay) by the Sundanese, who inhabit the mountain provinces of Java. The Sundanese equal the Javanese in almost every point of dress and manners. Outside of Java the difference between the two races is scarcely known, or noted.

ADVISED from Honolulu report that the tug *Consuelman* has put in a salvage claim of \$300,000 against the C. C. Co.'s steamer *Clivering*, and it is expected that the *Clivering* will demand even more than that. It will probably be some weeks before the matter will be brought before the courts. The U. S. tug *Troquais* claims nothing nor can she, for she is on special service and her principal duty is to assist vessels of any flag in the Islands in distress, free of charge.

AT the instance of Mr. William MacCay, wardmaster at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital, Tong Ku, an ex-patient, was charged with stealing the flannel suit which he used while an inmate of the hospital. It appeared that recently the defendant was sentenced by Mr. Kemp to four months' hard labour for burglary, and a few weeks later was ordered to the hospital as he was suffering from plague. He then stole the suit. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

It is reported, says the *American Asiatic*, that the Harriman interests will enter into competition with the China Commercial S.S. Co. in the transport of coolies to Mexico. The China Commercial has contracts with the Mexican Central and with many employers of labour, for Chinese coolies, besides having a traffic agreement with the road mentioned, and a mail contract Japan-Mexico. The Harriman interests may use their Mexican National by extending it to Mazatlan from Durango.

THE *Universal Gazette* gathers that in connection with the sinking of the Chinese cruiser *Huanhai* by the *Empress of India* near Amoy, Viceroy Tsen of Lian Kwang, for whom the gunboat was transporting troops, arms, etc., is of the opinion that the fault was entirely on the part of the mailboat, therefore he has requested Viceroy Wei of Nanking to instruct Yuen Taotai of this Port to engage counsel and sue the agents of the company to which the *Empress of India* belongs for damages.

THE thirteenth half-yearly report of the Uragu Dock Company has been issued. It shows that the profit for the period (from 1st January to the 30th June) is ¥470,037, and the working expenditure ¥413,270, leaving a net profit of ¥56,767, which, together with a sum of ¥1,778 brought forward from last year, makes a total ¥1,834,845. The whole sum was carried forward to next account without paying a dividend. The capital of the company is ¥1,000,000 paid up, with reserves amounting to ¥61,660.

THE proposal to establish a public park in or near Honolulu as a memorial to the late President McKinley will probably be abandoned. Instead of this tribute to the Chief Executive, during whose administration the people of Hawaii became citizens of the United States, it is now planned to erect a McKinley memorial lighthouse at the entrance to Honolulu Harbour. This would be a prominent object from both land and sea, besides being of great practical utility. This project meets with much favour and is likely to be carried into effect.

H. E. TSEN Chun-Hsien, Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, has addressed a memorial to the Throne, asking that the annual contribution, which the province of Kwangtung is required to make towards the liquidation of the foreign indemnity consequent upon the late Boxer war, be reduced, as the inhabitants have become very much poorer than formerly on account of the heavy taxation, imposed by the local authorities for the purpose of raising money, sufficient to meet the various contributions sent to Peking, which absorb no less than six million taels per year at present.

AN investigation was held at the Magistrate's Court on Thursday afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of Sun Kwong, at the Victoria Gaol on the 3rd inst. The deceased was sentenced on the 31st August to pay a fine of \$10 or to go to prison for ten days' imprisonment, for having a quantity of opium in his house, without the necessary certificate. The following jury was appointed: Messrs. R. Hamilton, A. H. Edwards and P. B. Silva. After hearing medical and other evidence, the jury brought in a verdict that death was due to chronic ulcer of the stomach and failure of the heart's action.

A PAINT scraper had to answer a charge at the Magistrate's Court on Friday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, of being a member of the Triad Society. A native detective stated, that at about 2 p.m. yesterday, he encountered defendant at the Tsim-Tsa-tui ferry wharf, with a bundle of clothing in his hand. He stopped him, and after inspecting the contents of the bundle, consisting of various books, fancy suits, &c. he arrested him for unlawful possession, but on further investigation at the Central Police Station, it was found that he belonged to the unlawful society. Defendant was remanded until Friday 11th inst.

THE Hon. Sec. of the Shanghai Cricket Club has intimated that the Hongkong Cricket Team will leave the colony for that port on the 23rd of September. The *N. C. D. News*, of 31st ult., says: Considerable interest is already being shown in cricketing circles as to the probable composition of the team which will represent Shanghai in the coming interport matches. Shanghai should be able to put a splendid XI well when the time comes, and the selection committee ought not to have a very difficult task in choosing the first nine members of the team, but there will be keen competition for the last two places.

SPEAKING to an interviewer at Brisbane regarding his visit to China, Lord Londsdale said:—"When we went inland we had nothing but the greatest civility from the Chinese in the streets and elsewhere. I went to China with a very different impression. I thought the people were raffish and ruffians, but I came away considering them very fine fellows. As soldiers the Chinese are very fine. At Pao-ling-fu I saw about 10,000 reviewed. All these ceremonial drill was quite astonishing. The march past and manual exercises could not have been done better. The men moved like machinery. Their work in attack might have been better, but the march past was one of the best things I have ever seen."

BEFORE the Portuguese Consul at Shanghai on 22nd ult. Mr. S. S. Somekh, broker, sued Mr. D. M. Goncalves for the loss entailed in the buying and selling of shares on his behalf and by his orders. Defendant did not appear, but was represented by Mr. J. S. Rangel, while Judge Lamme appeared for the plaintiff. The defence urged that the whole transaction was a mode of gambling. Mr. F. L. Marshall, a broker, explained the local custom with regard to such transactions, and declared the contract produced in Court to be in order. Eight jurors were empanelled and eight verdicts were raised on which decisions were given, mostly in favour of defendant. Judgment was reserved until first prox.—*Mercury*.

EARLY this morning a hukong arrested a Chinaman who was carrying a pair of trousers and when he was searched at the Central Police Station, an American leather purse, containing a \$50 American note, was found upon him. The note was dated as far back as 1864, and the American Consul subsequently informed the police that although it was a genuine note it was not worth a cent. The native stated that he found the purse and note on a dust-bait. He was sentenced by Mr. T. Sercombe Smith to three months' hard labour.

A large gathering of sporting men met at the City Hall on 'tue-day to witness a twenty-round contest between Sam Newman, of Manila, and Jones of the *Albion*. There were several preliminary bouts, which included an interesting sparring match between J. Christie and Paul, an American pugilist, Murray of the *Albion* and Barrett, of the Royal Engineers. James of the *Albion* and Donaghy, 1 lb. of the *Goliath*, and Leighton, of the *Humber*, and Marriott, of the *Derbyshire*. The final fight was the twenty-round contest between Jones and Newman, which ended in a draw. Mr. J. Christie was responsible for the evening's sport, which was enjoyed by a large number of gentlemen.

WITH a torn sunbunnet for a sombrero, and wearing loose shirt and pants, minus boots or socks, August Andersen, of the *s.s. Nordkyn* appeared before Mr. Sercombe Smith this morning to answer a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in a shop at No. 21, Elgin Street, 15-m-tsu-tui, yesterday, and with assaulting the shopkeeper, and breaking his headboards, a basin and a plate, value about \$3. He was fined \$5 or seven days and ordered to pay another \$5 as compensation or suffer another week's imprisonment. The same shopkeeper also charged Patrick Wats, of the U.S. transport *Summer*, with assault. Wats was fined \$5 or seven days' hard, and ordered to pay \$5 as compensation.

WHILE some Chinese fisherman were hauling their net ashore at Tanjong Klu, the other day, they were suddenly alarmed by a terrific commotion in the net and on hastily rowing out found a huge alligator entangled in the meshes. The men for fear of the creature, by doubling the net, and those on shore pulled in and soon had the alligator high and dry on the beach. It made frantic efforts to get away, rushing at everyone who came near it, a striking heavy blows with its tail. The fisherman, however, managed to secure it between two stout poles and half-a-dozen of them started to town with it, expressing the intention of selling it at a good price so as to recompense them for the damage to their net.—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1903, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Government Gazette*—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, .....	\$3,395,319	\$1,800,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, .....	11,133,377	7,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited, .....	408,967	150,000
Total, .....	\$14,937,663	\$8,950,000

WITH reference to the special telegram to *Shanghai* received from Hongkong on Wednesday, 27th ult., which appeared in the *Shanghai Times*, the former journal says it has evidently been decided that the Crown Colony is "sending a cricket team." In a letter by the mail dated Hongkong 24th ult. I read, "You can almost say a cricket team from this in September is a certainty, and I hope will comprise: Two Hancocks, J. T. Dixon, A. Ward, W. C. H. Turner, R. E. O. Bird, T. Pearce, Mr. Sercombe Smith and Mr. Frank Mainland will not be able to join the team. The rest will be selected later. It is cheering to know that the arrival of a team now is a certainty."

WE (*Shanghai Mercury*) learn that after nearly a week's discussion by the members of the Shanghai Consular Body, to which the so-called Supao case was remitted by the Corps Diplomatique at Peking, as mentioned by last week's paper, they have been able to reach any decision. It appears that each of the Consuls now has definite instructions from his home government, and as the local Chinese authorities absolutely refuse to come to any arrangement, on the ground that the matter on the Chinese side is in the hands of Peking, no compromise has been possible, consequently the whole matter has again been referred to the Ministers at Peking—where we certainly think it rightly belongs at this stage.

ADMIRAL Ralph Peter Cator is dead. He entered the Navy in 1843, and during the War with Russia commanded the *Danube* at the capture of Kerich and Yenikale, and was also employed in the Azoff Expedition, being particularly mentioned in despatches for his services during the night attacks on Sebastopol in 1855, and awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals with clasps for Sebastopol and Azoff, and the Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class. Three years later, in the course of the China War of 1858, he served in the *Calliope* at the capture of the Peiho Forts in May, and was present at the operations in the Canton River, including the storming and capture of Canton, for services obtaining special mention in despatches, and being rewarded with the China medal with Taku and Canton clasps, and promotion. Admiral Cator, who was the inventor of an "alarm buoy" which has been approved by the Admiralty and supplied to the Fleet, married Carol nee, widow of Mr. Adam Stuart Gladstone, and was left a widower in 1896.

QUITE one of the old time dinners was enjoyed by over thirty friends of Mr. R. E. Oog on the 27th ult. the occasion being the anniversary of his wedding. The event took place at the Grand Sui-ki, Shanghai, and was very greatly enjoyed by all present. As the host stated, he looked upon the dinner as his annual picnic, and there was just that "free and easy" feeling enjoyed by all present that made matters "hum." Mr. Breton in kindly terms referred to the host and the celebration of his "tin" wedding. Congratulations from all present followed, and a telegram signed by all was despatched to Mrs. Oog, who is at present at Wei-hai-wei. Toasts and speeches followed in quick succession, in fact, hardly a "member of the board" escaped having to get upon his hind legs and say a few words. Notable among the speakers were the host himself, Mr. Breton, Mr. Gray, Mr. James McKie, Mr. William E. Gray, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Platt, and Mr. John Liddle. Mr. Sator arrived at a late hour and took a flash-light photograph.—*Sport and Gossip*.

THE Admiralty are very much excited over the results of the recent trials with new forms of screw propellers. The ideal now is a blade shaped like a Japanese fan. It is an amazing fact that very little was known about the untied possibilities of screw propellers until quite recently, and yet one need not elaborate the importance of the matter to both the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. The *N. C. D. News* says it is calculated that an average cost of £4,000 per vessel the speed of nearly all our battleships and cruisers can be increased about a knot, with a reduction in the coal expenditure, if we fit them with new screw propellers. Another important point is the reduction of vibration, which at high speed prevents the accurate laying of guns.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from the scene of the wreck, there seems to be little probability of saving either the stranded steamer *Spot* or her cargo, says the *N. C. D. News*, of 1st inst. The engineer, in charge, who left Shanghai on Saturday night and arrived at Amherst Rocks at daylight on Sunday, has sent a report to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, from which we gather that the vessel is full of water fore and aft. In the engine room the flood is tidal. On Sunday the weather was too stormy to land a y-gear and there was every sign of the wind freshening. The after ballast tank was pierced and the air hold was covered with water at flood tide, making work impossible. Up to the time of the dispatch of this report no cargo had been taken out of the stranded steamer.

THE Chinese population of Manila has been variously estimated all the way from 3,000 to 50,000. An official in the Chinese Registration Division of the Custom House places the number of actual Chinese residents at 40,000, which is probably nearly the correct figure, says the *Cablenews*. The registration of this portion of the population begun on June 1st, and has been going on without interruption every day, except Sundays, since that date, and is likely to continue for many weeks to come. Up to the present time, 10,000 applications for registration certificates have been filed, and the Bureau is kept busy from the opening until the closing of the office. Hundreds of Chinese are in line every day and the special officers detailed for this work have a big job on hand keeping the lines in proper order and preventing scuffling among the Chinos for precedence.

THE absurdity of the Australian Immigration Laws is amply demonstrated in the report of a recent case given in the Sydney press the other day. Frank Garcia, 27, a seaman and native of Portugal, was treated to a little Australian hospitality at the Water Police Court, where, on a charge of being a prohibited immigrant "found within the Commonwealth in contravention of the Alien Restriction Act," he was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment. Garcia, it appeared, left his ship a couple of days ago at Newcastle, but was immediately arrested and brought on here, where the vessel—the *Queen Louise*—is at present. If the man from Portugal had been able to write correctly to an officer of Customs, a task which might prove a severe trial to some of the representatives of the people, he would now be a free man.

AT the Magistrate's Court on Thursday Messrs. Guedes & Co. charged one of their bookbinders with stealing a quantity of paper, and Mr. Sercombe Smith sent the thief to prison for six weeks with hard labour. It seems that Messrs. Guedes & Co. have been in the habit of permitting their employees to take away any useless waste paper and realise what amount they could upon it. But it transpired yesterday that instead of contenting themselves with discarded strips of paper at least one of the bookbinders stuffed a large quantity of valuable paper into a dust bag and upon inquiries being instituted, Messrs. Guedes & Co. ascertained that the man had been in the habit of removing the paper to a house in a lane off Pottinger Street and disposing of it to the best advantage. Other printers and bookbinders in the Colony will doubtless keep their eyes open and see that they are not being treated in a similar manner.

THE Bangkok correspondent of the *Avenir du Tonkin* writes that "the Crown Prince of Siam has incurred the antipathy of a large portion of the nobility and of several members of the royal family. He has even lost the confidence of the King himself so that S. M. contemplates appointing another of his sons as Crown Prince. But H. M. would, in that case, have to struggle against English influence, because the English who educated the present heir to the Throne will view with disfavour their influence escape them in that quarter." The same correspondent in another paragraph says that the Siamese Government is negotiating a loan in London. If successful, great public works will be undertaken, such as bridging the Meinam, dredging, road widening, tree-planting, reclaiming of swamps, &c. But the writer is sceptical that the "famous loan" will be raised.

As the wall of the new Chinese Empire Reform Association headquarters building rises steadily in the air, the interest and enthusiasm of the local members shows a marked increase, says the *Vancouver Daily World*. Already plans for the dedication ceremony are being discussed, and on 25th July last a grand informal bazaar was held in the temporary rooms on 11th Street. Prof. Leong Kai Cheu, who was in attendance at the convention when it was decided to undertake the work, and who is second vice-president of the society, will be invited to be present. He is now in St. Louis, enjoying the bustle and activity of preparations there being made for the coming exposition. If Prof. Leong Kai Cheu is present, the opening of the building will be a gala occasion. Of course, the affair will end with a grand banquet. The local Chinamen interested in the operations of the Reform Association, say that it will be a "heap big time." As for the date, that is still indefinitely, since to a great extent it depends upon how soon Leong Kai Cheu can be induced to leave St. Louis.

A MOST enjoyable meeting was held in the R. A. O. B. Club room on 26th ult., when the election of officers for the ensuing month took place. Primo G. Burnett was installed as Sliding Primo; he then elected his officers as follows:—  
City Marshal, Bro. Madar.  
Tyler, Lambie.  
Cnabb, Sopher.  
Constable, Hyett.  
Physician, Fernie.  
Waiter, Johnson.  
Assn., Entwistle.  
Taster, Hung Mak Hoi.  
Minister, Sheffield.  
Registrar, Seaton.  
Treasurer, Primo Oxberry.  
Secretary, J. J. Blake.  
A. O. B. G. Goodall.  
The following were contributed to the harmony of the evening:—Sir Knight Pouches, Primo Oxberry, Bro. Conolly, Bowman, Sleek, and Sheffield.—*Continued*.

THE pier of the new Osaka harbour having been completed, applications have been made by many steamers for permission to berth alongside it for the discharge of cargo. The Osaka Municipal authorities deem it advisable to allow the use of the pier for the purpose named, and intend to use every endeavour to encourage the use of it among the steamers coming to Osaka. According to the *Chronicle*, it has been arranged to use the pier free of charge, and the pier regulations and the pier rules mulctured. This decision has been sent to the owners of steamers sailing at Osaka.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of carrying coolies were removing kerosene from the East Asiatic Trading Company's godown at Kennedy Town to a junk lying alongside the pier, and used a long plank leading from the floor of the godown to the street. One of the coolies stepped on the plank, overbalanced and fell to the ground, a distance of about 18 feet. He was at once picked up by the foks, and taken into the godown, but the coolies not thinking his injuries serious, failed to report the accident, and the injured coolie died an hour afterwards. Word was then sent to the police and the deceased was removed to the mortuary.

In its market report the *Manchester Guardian* says:—There seems to be very little business about India, but there is a general impression that China is doing far better. It is difficult to discover the reasons, who have actually done the business, or the character of the cloth in which it has been done. Certainly good staple shillings are generally neglected. There is still some talk of clearance of stock lately effected from Hongkong, though, on the other hand, reports of recent Shanghai auctions seem unsatisfactory. Other markets show no notable change. Manufacturers have had a very poor day on the whole, and the opinion is fully expressed on "Change" that some of them continue to run only because they cannot afford to stop. The yarn market is as dull as ever, and spinners are now receiving instructions from manufacturers to hold back deliveries because they are working short time. Neither in American nor Egyptian yarns is there any sign of improvement. There is some inquiry from China for future delivery but very little of any kind for immediate requirements.

DISPATCHES received from reliable sources in Kwangsi state that Viceroy Tsen is successfully pursuing his scheme of restoring order in the province. The modern armed troops sent down from the Fukuang and Liangkang provinces have been pouring into Kwangsi in such large numbers and have since proved themselves of different material from those hitherto off-beaten "Jungles" of Governor Wang Chih-chun and ex-Marshall Su. The rebels are losing heart, and returning to their homes in large numbers to accept the bounty offered by Viceroy Tsen to enable them to purchase food and agricultural implements and turn law-abiding citizens and farmers. It is further stated that only the most desperate of the rebel bands now continue to rove about the province and fight the Government troops, but where shortly before they numbered thousands they are now to be met with only in bands of hundreds. By firmly persisting in his present line of conduct it is anticipated that Viceroy Tsen will be able to restore peace and content in Kwangsi province by the end of the year. The Viceroy's popularity amongst his fellow provincials, his mild treatment of them, his strictness over his subordinates, and stern punishment of unworthy officials, all go to make the inhabitants of Kwangsi more amenable to H.E.'s exhortations to give up their arms and return to their allegiance.

GREAT regret will be felt on all hands, and especially by the staff of the Mining Company at Tientsin, Tongshan and Chingwangtao, at the announcement: we have to make of the impending retirement of Mr. Wynne. The general nature of our announcement has been known to many for some little time. The Tientsin Volunteer Corps will deplore the loss of a commanding officer whom they cannot hope to replace, while the shareholders and well-wishers of the Mining Company, even those who have been most opposed to the policy which they believe Mr. Wynne has been pursuing, will be glad to see him go. Mr. Wynne, the company will lose the most valuable and highly-qualified manager whom it has been the company's fortune to have had. The residents of Tientsin will deplore the departure both of Mr. and Mrs. Wynne. Hints have from time to time been heard that the British municipality would have been eager to avail itself of the help of a representative so much at home with municipal questions as Mr. Wynne, who has taken a leading part in promoting more than one of the great municipal undertakings of Calcutta. The fear, however, that the policy of the Mining Company aimed at the advantage of Chingwangtao, than of Tientsin, whether we founded, or not, probably deterred those more concerned in pressing this matter forward. The departure of Mr. Wynne, however, will be none the less keenly felt by those who have learnt to look upon him as a strong and clear-headed director of affairs.—*China Times*.

COMMENTING on the sale of the Oriente Hotel at Manila, a local journal says: Manila needs a new hotel. Her inadequacies in this connection have become proverbial. Through passengers in the port prefer to remain on board their boats lying in the Bay. The night after the arrival of a recent steamer seven women slept in one room in the Oriente and the men of the party made a dormitory of the barber shop. Nor was this a special rush of business. From Calcutta to Yokohama, every Oriental city worthy of the name has at least one great hotel. Here the reasonable comfort of living may be found. Here the traveller rests at ease and his whole impression of the country visited is vitally affected by the conditions which immediately surround him. Manila needs such hotels. The business interests and the social interests of the whole community demand them. Some of these hotels have become famous, and better than that, they pay. In Manila such an hotel would pay and pay well. No better investment is at hand. The American community is here to stay. The Bagumbayan is destined to become to Manila what the Bund is to Shanghai or to Yokohama. When the harbour improvements are done and the city walls are raised the south of the Pasig river is certain to become the side of greater consequence. On this pleasant drive a new hotel should be built, a great hotel looking out over the Bay and the Luneta, a hotel worthy of Manila, worthy of the Orient, worthy of a great American community.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for The Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 10, The House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.







## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 31st October.

S.S. "AGAMEMNON" has arrived and leaves for Shanghai to-morrow.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
*LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"CLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
*LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 30th September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"JASON"	On 23rd October.
*LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.		

S.S. "TELEMACHUS" from Tacoma left Moji 1st inst., a.m., for Hongkong direct.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	6th September.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"YOHOW"	7th "
SHANGHAI	"CHANGHONG"	7th "
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	8th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,		
COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS,	"CHANGSHA"	8th "
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and		
MELBOURNE	"SUNGKIANG"	9th "
MANILA	"CHINGTU"	12th "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE		

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

## Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-  
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	CEBU and LOILO	SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,  
FOR

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
"INDRASAMHA"	4,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13, 1903.
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	Oct. 14.
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingworth	Nov. 14.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	SUNDAY, 6th Sept.
FOR FOCHOOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.
FOR TAMSUI (DIRECT)	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	FRIDAY, 11th Sept.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	K. Akashi	SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

\* Via SWATOW and AMOI.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and  
Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is  
provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the  
Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at  
Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze  
River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S  
steamers from Shanghai.For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-MANILA,

REDUCED SALOON PAS-  
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric  
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-  
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw  
Steamer"KWONG CHOW,"  
1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONG-  
KONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS,  
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning  
to Hongkong the following days leaving  
CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommoda-  
tion for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted  
throughout by Electricity.Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.  
Meals \$1 each.The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong-  
kong Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1903.COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES  
MARITIMES.PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.THE Company's Steamship  
"AUSTRALIEN,"  
Captain Verron, will be despatched for the  
above Port, on or about SUNDAY, the 6th  
September.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.VIA PORTS AND SUBZ CANAL  
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
1903."MOGUL" 7th Sept.  
"BRAEMAR" 14th Sept.  
"SATSUMA" 21st Sept.  
"SHIMOSA" 28th Sept.  
"KURISTAN" 5th Oct.  
"RICHMOND CASTLE" 12th Oct.For Freight and further information, apply to  
DOUGLAS & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
MANILA LINE.Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.  
Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship. Captain. Tons. Sailing Date.

ROHILLA MARU E. P. Bishop 3,869 TUESDAY, 8th instant, at Noon.

ROSETTA MARU H. S. Smith 3,876 TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House  
Street.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.DEPARTURE from Hongkong (on Week  
Days) at 7.30 A.M. (on Sundays) at  
8.30 A.M. From Macao (Week Days) at about  
2 P.M. (Sundays) about 8 P.M.FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Class (including  
cabin and servant), \$1; Return Ticket, \$5.  
2nd Class, \$1.50; Return Ticket, \$2.50.  
3rd Class, \$1; Steerage, 50 cents.On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class  
Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return  
Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on  
Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5.Wharf opposite Central Market.  
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY  
SUNDAY in Summer.For Freight, &c., apply to—  
WING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant,  
at 9 A.M.For Freight or Passage apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAURIA & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

SAVARESSE'S  
SANDAL  
CAPSULESNot made of Gelsoline, most efficacious, because  
absolutely pure English Oil.Full directions. All Chemists.  
Inset on Savarasse's.THE Public are hereby informed that no  
change has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and  
that the same are as follows:—  
Ten CENTS (10c.) per Single Copy.  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

## Shipping—Steamers.

AUSTRIAN-LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR  
TRIESTE AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CAL-  
CUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ  
AND PORT SAID.(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS,  
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,  
LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)THE Company's Steamship  
"PERSIA,"  
Captain Craglietto, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 19th September, P.M.This steamer has capital accommodation for  
passengers. Electric light and carries a doctor.  
For Information as to Passage and Freight  
apply toSANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1903.EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)THE Steamship  
"EASTERN,"  
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above  
Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September,  
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for  
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,  
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,  
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with the  
Electric-light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.THE Company's Steamship  
"NORDKYN,"  
Captain A. Beer, will be despatched as above  
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th  
September.For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.A special feature is made of full and accu-  
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-  
ters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.The type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adoptedThis standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line

## ADVERTISING RATES.

(per inch.)

One week..... 2.50

One month..... 7.50

Two months..... 13.00

Three "..... 20.00

Six "..... 37.50

Twelve "..... 73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts..... 5 per cent.

6 "..... 10 "

12 "..... 25 "

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$2 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors  
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application toTHE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## Intimations.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## TRADE THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy,  
Continental Therapion, is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 1

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 2

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 3

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 4

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 5

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 6

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 7

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 8

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 9

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 10

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 11

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 12

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 13

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 14

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 15

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preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 16

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 17

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 18

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 19

This is a French preparation, and is a French  
preparation, and is a French preparation,  
and others, combines all the desiderata to be so  
effective, and, moreover, is a French  
preparation.

## THERAPION No. 20







## Prima Expected.

### Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

## HONGKONG

## THE SHARE MARKET.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.
---------	-------------------	----------------	-------------------------

BANKS		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	\$ 125	Div. of Prof. 18-18 for half year ending 3/11-5 961
National Bank of China, Ltd.....	1	None
Do. Founders.....	1	
		\$631
		\$28 sa.
		\$10

MARINE INSURANCES.		
Union In. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$ 100	60 per cent = \$30 per share for 1901 ... \$407 1/2 b.
China Traders' In. Co., Ltd. ...	\$ 25	16 % = \$1 for year ended 31/12/1902 ... \$60 b.
North China In. Co., Ltd. ....	\$ 25	Interim of 1/4 for 1902 ... Tls. 225 s.
Yangtze In. Association, Ltd.	\$ 60	20 % = \$12 for 1901 ... \$135 25 s.

Canton In. Office, Ltd. ....	\$	50	28 1/2% = \$14 per share for 1901 .....	\$181 b.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Ltd. ...	\$	50	\$22 1/2 per share for 1901 .....	\$125
China Fire In. Co., Ltd. ....	\$	30	\$6 per share for 1901 .....	\$86 sa. & b.

Hongkong, Canton, & Macao			
Steamboat Co. Ltd.	\$	15	\$14 for half-year ending 30.6.1903 ...
Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.	£	10	5% = 10/- per share for 1902 ...
China & Manila S.S. Co. Ltd.	\$	50	10% = \$5 per share for 1900 ...
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	\$	50	Div. of \$5 for year ended 30.6.1902 ...
			\$348
			\$82
			\$20
			\$30

"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.....	\$ 10	\$1.20	= 12% for year ending	\$27
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.....	\$ 5	60 cts.	30'4'03.....	\$17
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.....	£ 1	3rd Interim of 6d. for 1902.....		£ 1 b.
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 50	Interim of 2% for 1903.....		Tls. 44 b.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	First year .....	Tls. 62
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	REFINERIES.	
Bank Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.		Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1901 .....	\$93
		\$3 per share for 1897 .....	\$11 sa.

Black Sugar Corporation Co., Ltd.	Fls. 50	Fin. of 7% for year ending 30.7.02	Tls. 65
MINING.			
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 11	None	\$14
Société Française des Char-	Fr. 100	Fin. of Fr. 50 making Fr. 60 for 1902	600

Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 10.10.10	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01	59
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 1	No. 1 of 1/6 per share 10.10.02	11s. 6.50 ss.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	12 1/2% = 5 6 for 1 year 30.6.03.....	\$204 82.
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 15 for year ending 30.4.03 .....	Tls. 145
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf			

and Godown Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Interim of \$24 for 1903	300 n.
New Army Dock Co., Ltd.	\$	62	\$24 for 1902	337 1/2 b.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 215 20.
<b>LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	8% = 80 cents per share for 1902	\$94 12.
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	Interim of \$6 for 1903	\$155
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd	\$ 30	\$2.30 per share for 1902	\$35
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	Interim of \$14 for 1903	\$504

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. ....	\$ 50	\$6 for 2nd 4-year making \$12 10 1002	\$157 b.
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd. (Manila) ..	\$ 50	8 % = \$4 for 4-year ending 31.12.1900	\$157 b.
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. ....			
(Shanghai) .....	\$ 25	15 % for half-year ending 31.12.01 .....	\$299 sa.
Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd. ....			
(Shanghai) .....	Tls. 25	6 % for year ending 31.3.03 .....	Tls. 15 sa.

Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	Tls. 25	First year .....	Tls. 25
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. ....	\$ 10	9 per cent. for 1902 .....	\$104
Shai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	Interim of 6% for 1903 .....	Tls. 100 50.

COTTON MILLS.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 40 cents, account 1902/1903	\$15 b.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	Tls. 100	3 % for period ended 31.10.97.....	Tls. 36 s.
State-national Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ....	Tls. 100	Interim of 1 % on account of 1908 .....	Tls. 40 s.

Latou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 100	Interim div. of 4% on acct. of 1898 ...	Tls. 40 2
Toy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. ....	Tls. 500	4% for period ended 31.12.00.....	Tls. 200
CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.			

Athambra, Ltd.....	\$ 500	25 % for year ending 30.6.1900 .....	\$250 b.
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ld.....	\$ 50	None .....	\$15 b.
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 20	Interim of Tls. 3 per share .....	Tls. 51 b.

MISCELLANEOUS.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$	12	12 1/2 = \$1.20 per share for 1902 .....	\$22 b.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$	10	First year .....	\$9f
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$	10	Interim of 5 % for 1902 .....	\$14 b.
	\$	10 1/2	per share for 1902 .....	\$7 b.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$12
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$7
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	1	10 % div, and 1 % bonus for 1901	\$140 b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$10 for 1902	\$745

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	15 per cent = \$3.75 for 1902	\$479
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Inter m of \$4 for 1903	\$250 s.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$18 for year ending 31.11.1902	\$320 s.
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	75 cents for year ending 31.7.1903	\$12 b.
Hongkong & China Bakery			

Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	5 per cent. = \$2 1/2 for 1901	\$40
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	Div. of \$2 1/2 for 1902	\$40 a.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern			
Agency, Ltd.	\$0.12.6		\$5b
United Asbestos Oriental			
Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	00 cents)	10 b.

Do. Founders.	\$ 10	\$29.70	for year ending 31.3.03...	\$200 b.
Hongkong Steam Water-boa Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 6 %		\$15 b.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	None		\$5 sa. & s.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	5 % = \$2 1/2 for half-year 1901.		\$50
Moskowitz & Co.	\$ 50	None		\$10 b.

William Powell, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
Max-Chapin tot Mij. T. Bosch- Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	Guilders 100	3rd Interim Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 per share paid 15.6.1903	Tls. 275 b.
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing	100		\$ 50

and Cleaning Co., Ltd..... \$ 50 First year..... 25

Telegraphic Address—"Rialto." BENJAMIN KELLY & POTTS,  
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